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BEEF DECREASE PRESAGES SHIFT IN WORLD TRADE

Importing by United States
Would Force Europeans
to Change Diets

LARGEST PRODUCERS HERDS DECREASING

British Fishing Industry to
Gain If Meat Shortage
Becomes Acute

The following is the last of a series of three articles on the world's greatest food products, in which an attempt is being made to show why wheat is cheap and why beef is dear, and to indicate a few world changes which may follow as a consequence.

By F. PLACHY JR.
Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON.—The number of beef cattle throughout the world is tremendously reduced in proportion to population, compared with the supply of a few years ago. In the United States and Argentina, the two greatest sources of high-quality beef herds are decreasing under conditions which seem to discourage expansion even under the attraction of rising prices. In both countries the original beef cattle industry grew up under open range conditions. In both the open ranges are disappearing, and the land undergoing conversion to grain growing and other types of farming.

The last high spot in the world beef industry came at the close of the war, when production had been greatly expanded to meet extraordinary demands. In 1920 the bottom dropped out of the beef cattle market, and in that year and in 1921 beef prices dropped 60 per cent in 16 months. Growers generally were in debt and in order to liquidate those debts breeding herds were sold for what they would bring. In the seven years beginning with 1920, beef cattle in the United States decreased 1,900,000 head, or 17 per cent.

America's Supply Decreased

Only 25 years ago vast quantities of American beef were exported to Europe. Today America uses all of its home production, has supplanted Great Britain as the market for Canadian beef and is generally self-sufficient in supplies from New Zealand over the top of the tariff barrier. With a rapidly growing population demanding a beef diet, America's cattle have decreased in number from 68,000,000 in 1920 to 55,000,000 now.

Interesting as is the problem of future beef supplies to the United States, it is far more serious for Great Britain and Europe. The high earning and spending power of America creates a situation where America can bid for and attract commodity supplies from the rest of the world, with price factors a secondary consideration. In Britain and Europe that is not true; if the price of a particular food product goes above a certain point, substitution of other articles in the people's diet is sure to follow.

At the family table of the western world, it may be said that America will get its roast beef or steak first, Britain second, and continental Europe a doubtful third. Britain imports about 60 per cent of its beef supply. It takes 99 per cent of Argentina's surplus and most of Australia's.

St. Louis Plane Steadily Adds to Endurance Mark

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—Dale Jackson and Forest O'Brien, record-breaking endurance fliers, completed 312 hours in the air at 7:17 a. m. (C. S. T.) July 26 and noted their St. Louis Robin into their fourteenth day of circling Lambert-St. Louis field.

At 8:38 p. m. (central standard time), July 25, the Robin has bobbed to a time double that made by the army plane, the Question Mark, last January, which was in the air for the moment, and continued on for motor "put-putting" contentedly all the while, describing giant circles in the sky.

The fliers were concerned with the Houston endurance plane, the Billion Dollar City. The Robin had a 100-hour lead on the Texas plane, but they expressed their idea of needing to stay up until the Billion Dollar City faltered and descended. The two crews exchanged telegrams on July 25.

There is \$1500 in the fund being received by the Chamber of Commerce for the airmen, in addition to the \$2673 they are earning for each 24-hour period aloft.

The 500-hour achievement is not a fantasy in the opinion of two motor experts, Arthur Nutt, designer of the motor, and Seth K. Prince, who installed it in the Robin. Mr. Nutt's faith was founded on test block operation in the factory of 500 hours with the throttle wide open while Mr. Prince "wouldn't be surprised if it stays up 200 hours more."

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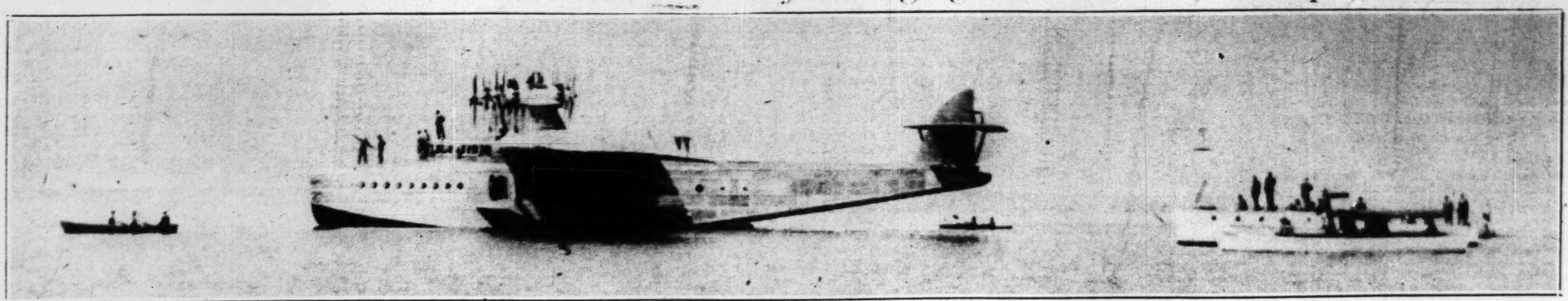
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Aviation's New Wonder—Which, With Constantly Changing Records, Gives Glimpse Into Future



Belgian Royal Decree Sanctions Ratification

By RADIO FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Brussels.—The Official Journal has published a royal decree sanctioning the ratification recently accorded by Parliament to the general act for pacific settlement of international disputes which was drawn up at Geneva by the last Assembly.

TILDEN AND LOTT LOSE IN SINGLES FOR DAVIS CUP

Cochet and Borotra Win
Two Matches—French Need
but One More in Series

ROLAND GARROS STADIUM, Paris (AP)—France blasted America's tennis hopes by sweeping both opening singles matches of the Davis Cup challenge round. Henri Cochet, the French ace, defeated William T. Tilden 20, in straight sets, 6-3, 6-1, 6-2, after Jean Borotra had vanquished George M. Lott Jr., youthful American, 6-1, 3-6, 6-4, 7-5.

The double setback came as a severe blow to the challengers, who now face the forlorn task of winning the remaining three matches to lift the cup.

All France needs now to remain supreme for the third straight year is to win one more match, either in the doubles or the remaining two singles contests.

Few Thrilling Moments

Borotra defeated Lott in a match that possessed few thrilling moments. Lott missed a great opportunity to win the fourth set and force the opening battle to the limit. The Chicago youth spurred into a lead of 5-3 on games in this set, only to weaken as Borotra raced through four successive games to clinch the match.

Lott made a good match of it after a shaky start in the opening set. Both players employed careful tactics that deprived the contest of its spectacular prospects. It was close throughout the last two sets, but Borotra was the steadier at critical moments.

The crowd roared as Borotra won the first game on his own service. He broke through Lott's service in the second game, but the American youth retaliated by breaking through the Basque's delivery in the third game, employing well-placed lobs. Both were playing cautiously, but Borotra was aggressive in the fourth game, breaking through service at last.

The Basque electrified the crowd by coming to the net for a series of volleys that gave him the fifth game and a lead of 4-1 and then quickly ran out the last two games of the set. He broke through the

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ALLEGED RAIDS START REPRISAL TALK IN RUSSIA

Workers Urge Action by
Troops—Chinese Look to
Peaceful Settlement

Events in the Sino-Russian dispute have taken a slightly more serious turn, owing to the feeling aroused in Russia by reports of White Russian raids and atrocities committed by Chinese troops against Russian on the Manchurian frontier.

In contrast with the excitement in Russia, dispatches from Manchuria show sentiment for peace is still strong. Chinese troops, it has been asserted, would not in any event resist a Russian offensive. Moreover, the conference which has just concluded with the Russians at Changchun on the railway situation is held to have had satisfactory results.

Advices from Harbin appear to indicate that in seizing the Chinese Eastern Railway the president of the railway exceeded his authority.

MOSCOW (AP)—Relations between Russia and China, after having apparently begun to clear in Manchurian unofficial conversations have resumed a less favorable aspect in the Russian capital. Military and naval units and labor organizations throughout the country have demanded that the Government take action to protect Russian citizens stranded along the zone of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

In consequence of reports of atrocities in which Russian citizens in Manchuria were victims, soldiers, sailors and workmen have adopted mass resolutions for speedy reprisals.

Workers in Leningrad resolved in mass meetings that "the Leninist Government take decisive steps against the Chinese and White Guard bands. The workers declare the Russian peace policy does not mean Russia is resigned to submitting to outrages."

Similar resolutions for decisive action reached Moscow from most of the workers' centers of the union, including Kharkov, Odessa, Kiev, Tiflis and Kazan.

HARBIN, Manchuria (AP)—Evidence in various quarters tends to indicate that the Chinese here and at Mukden are gradually taking the stand that the seizure of the Chinese Eastern Railway was a premature move on the part of Lu Yung-huan, president of the railway, exceeding his authority in evicting the Russians.

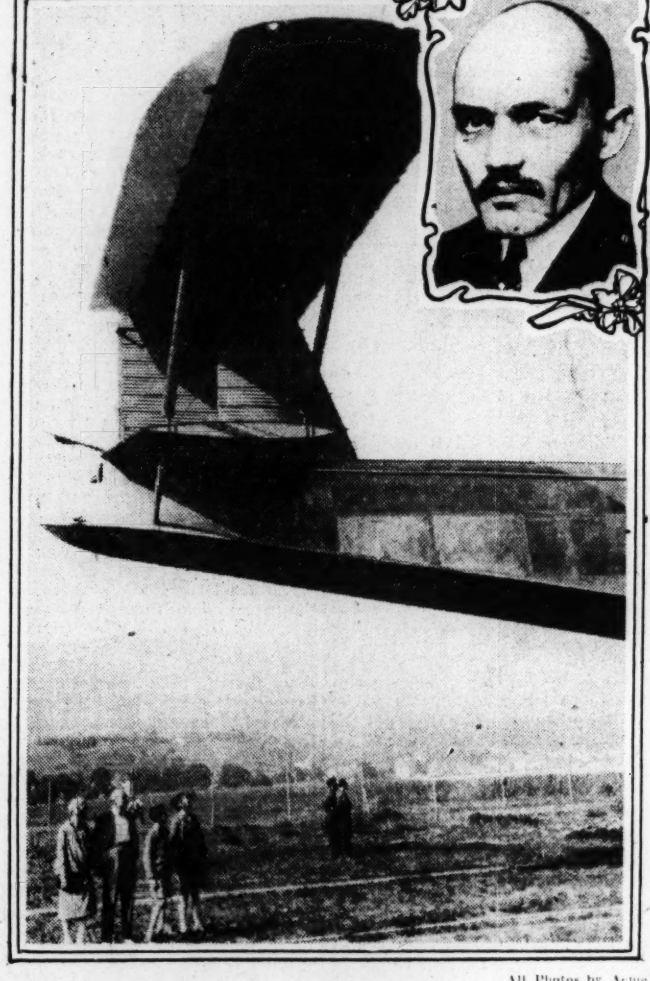
The Mukden authorities had planned since January to demand a committee to investigate railway affairs because of a decrease in the net revenues, according to information here, and had accumulated what they felt to be evidence of mismanagement by the Russians.

Mukden, it is explained, had no idea of ordering the seizure, and was taken by surprise, it was stated in certain Chinese quarters, when the seizure was made.

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World's largest flying boat, built at Friedrichshafen, Germany, undergoing its first tests on Lake Constance. The huge 100-passenger Dornier has three decks, 12 motors of 500 horsepower each, a crew of 12, and is believed to be capable of a cruising speed of 118 miles per hour and a maximum speed of 155 miles per hour. The fuel capacity will carry it 6200 miles. In its first flight it took off from the lake in 28 seconds. (Below)—Inset, Dr. Claude Dornier, designer of craft. The immense size is shown by comparing the tail of the seaplane with the persons below.

SENATOR EDGE GOES TO FRANCE AS AMBASSADOR

New Jersey Man to Succeed
Myron T. Herrick—Well
Known in Paris

WASHINGTON (AP)—Walter E. Edge (R.), senator from New Jersey, has been selected by President Hoover as Ambassador to France to succeed the late Myron T. Herrick of Ohio. He will start for Paris soon after the close of the extra session of Congress, now expected to be some time in October.

Mr. Edge is one of the Administration spokesmen in the Senate and a member of the Senate Finance Committee. He will remain here for the completion of the extra session of Congress because of the tariff bill which now is being reshaped by the Finance Committee.

Should the Senator resign after Oct. 5, Morgan F. Larson, Governor of New Jersey, would be empowered under the law to appoint a successor. If the resignation is submitted on or before that date, however, the seat would be filled at the general State election in November.

The Governor, it is reported here, has said that if the appointive right becomes his he will name David Baird Jr., a Republican, for the unexpired term, ending on March 4, 1931.

Mr. Edge will be no stranger to Paris as for a number of years before the World War he was engaged in business in that city, and divided his time between France and the United States.

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FRENCH SENATE FINISHES DEBT RATIFICATIONS

Mellon-Berenger Settlement
Receives Overwhelming
Majority

PARIS (AP)—The French Parliament has approved ratification of the Mellon-Berenger debt accord, the Senate adopting the ratification resolution by 242 against 30 with 40 abstentions.

The Chamber of Deputies previously had adopted the resolution. The debt agreement with London was adopted by a show of hands.

The Senate's approval was the final legislative act necessary for acceptance of the debt accords.

Only a formal decree by President Doumergue is now necessary to make the settlements part of the law of France.

The Senate adopted a separate resolution of reserve to the ratification almost unanimously. There was only one contrary vote. The resolution was similar to that passed in the Chamber, requesting the Government to take care that Germany's reparations payments under the Young plan be always available for foreign debt payments.

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POWERS TO ASK AMERICAN VIEWS ON YOUNG PLAN

The Hague Chosen Tentatively
for Session, Which
May Be Delayed

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Preliminary discussions on the coming reparations conference have been far more protracted than anybody anticipated, and it is still doubtful whether the meeting can be held in the first fortnight of August.

The principal powers concerned intend to invite the United States to participate in the proceedings, and whatever is the American decision, negotiations are expected to take further time. Should the United States accept the invitation, there will be more delay. Further, other questions of importance must be settled before the statesmen foregather.

Raymond Poincaré, Prime Minister of France, is eager to be present at a conference of such vital interest to France. But, after the long strain of the debate on reparations in the Chamber of Deputies, he is advised to take a rest. Indeed, there are rumors of his impending resignation. This, however, is considered improbable in parliamentary circles, for, in a few days, the Chamber will go on vacation, leaving him free, first to rest and afterward to prepare France's case.

French to Demand Security

It is obvious that an extremely serious view will be taken in France of implications in the Young report, and that there will be no wholesale capitulation of acquired positions. Evacuation of the Rhine, therefore, remains a strong probability; indeed, it is almost a certainty, but the surrender of an occupational guarantee must be accompanied by solid securities for continued payment of reparations.

The characters of M. Poincaré and Aristide Briand, Foreign Secretary, are completely different. Together they make an ideal combination for a conference of this kind. M. Briand's imaginative, conciliatory, improvisatory methods perhaps need to be checked by M. Poincaré's orderly, logical, legal mentality, and vice versa.

The French object particularly to "rush tactics." They take a stand on the unilateral resolution recently passed and later reconsidered by the Chamber, stipulating that American and British credit on France must never exceed French credits on Germany. As the French political writer, Felix, points out, if there is the slightest doubt about the French attitude on this matter, then France will be exposed to international pressure to compel it to make concessions in other domains. This doctrine

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Nitrate Deposit in S. W. Africa Reported Found

CAPE TOWN, S. A.—Sodium nitrate deposit, covering an estimated area of 32,000 square miles in the Gibeon district of South West Africa, a country much similar to Chile, is reported by Prof. Smeets, Thomas a paper read to the British Association for the Advancement of Science here.

While Professor Thomas was not prepared to say that South West Africa would become a second Chile, samples of the primary deposits which have been analyzed contained, he stated, from 2 to more than 20 per cent and secondary deposits up to 86 per cent.

The average analysis, he said, would be about 16 per cent.

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Lone Sailor Ends 6-Year Globe-Circling Cruise

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Havre, France.—At the helm of the Firecrest, 23-foot sloop, Alain Gerbault, former French tennis star, arrived at Havre Roads at 4:30 p. m. July 26, thus completing a six-year solitary voyage around the world which started at Cannes in 1923.

COMMONS HEAR EXPLANATION OF EGYPTIAN POLICY

Ramsay MacDonald Answers
Questions on Resignation
of Lord Lloyd

By RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Ramsay MacDonald announced in the House of Commons, in the course of a sharp debate upon the sensational resignation of Lord Lloyd, British High Commissioner to Egypt, that the Government has no intention of making any changes in Anglo-Egyptian relations without first consulting other members of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

He said as new treaty would be signed without taking the opinion of the Egyptian people and without submitting it to Parliament.

This statement met the chief demands put forward by Stanley Baldwin in behalf of the Conservatives and by Sir Herbert Samuel for the Liberals, who both insisted that the responsibility for any fresh action upon such an important question of foreign policy should be shared by all political parties.

Mr. MacDonald declined, however, to accede to the demand from Winston Churchill that there should be no change in the existing arrangement whereby British troops are maintained in such centers as Cairo. The Prime Minister declared that it was not necessary the best way way for meeting the requirement for protection of British communications laid down in the 1922 arrangement, from which, he said, he had no intention of departing.

Both Mr. MacDonald and Arthur Henderson, Foreign Secretary, who also spoke for the Government, explained that their having brought about Lord Lloyd's resignation was due solely to an examination of the record of his relations with the last Administration which showed his attitude was not sympathetic to a liberal policy toward Egypt which the Labor Government looked forward to pursuing.

Mr. MacDonald repudiated the suggestion that they desired to have either a "dummy" or anyone less outspoken in Lord Lloyd's place. Mr. Henderson also denied emphatically the charge put forward by the Opposition in the Lords that he had "negotiated" with Egypt behind Lord Lloyd's back.

Egyptians Regard Lloyd Resignation as Dismissal

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—Lord Lloyd's resignation, although expected by certain well-informed circles, fell like a bombshell on the general public. Directly the Arabic press realized the full significance of the event the resignation was unanimously interpreted as a dismissal and hailed as the first sign of a definite change in British policy.

The Wald organ Balagh said, "The British High Commissioner was dismissed because the Labor Government renounces the policy of supporting a dictatorship. Lord Lloyd imagined himself an absolute ruler, despite the fact that Great Britain declared Egypt an independent state."

General tenseness prevails, and additional news is eagerly awaited. The European communities here are alarmed, believing the news portends a drastic change in Anglo-Egyptian relations.

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HOOVER BACKING AIDS BRITAIN'S MOVE FOR PEACE

Opposition to Naval Cut
Weakens on News of
America Proposal

HALE LEADS PROTEST AGAINST REDUCTION

Premier Announces Plan to
Check Unemployment in
British Navy Yards

President Hoover's announcement of postponement of work on three cruisers, coming immediately after the British Premier's statement of cuts in naval construction, has greatly strengthened Mr. MacDonald's position. Even the big navy press, which had opened a strong opposition to the new proposals, has adopted a more responsive tone.

Meanwhile amid the wide national approval of President Hoover's move for peace, signs of protest are visible under the leadership of Frederick Hale, chairman of the Senate Naval Committee. Senator Hale declares that America can build her full program of 15 cruisers without infringing the rule of parity, which Mr. MacDonald announced he had accepted.

On the other hand a Foreign Policy Association report points out that the scrapping of 57 American destroyers, which are not now in commission, and 17 of Britain's older cruisers would bring a larger type of parity between the two navies into speedy operation.

As to the employment situation, which was one of the main lines of opposition to the proposed cuts in Britain, the Prime Minister announces plans of meeting it by transferring repair work now being done at overseas bases to home yards.

WASHINGTON—The acclaim accorded the proposals of J. Ramsay MacDonald, British Premier, and President Hoover for staying the construction of new cruisers for the respective navies of Great Britain and the United States is taken here as proof that the people of the various nations want peace and hail practical steps toward the renunciation of war.

The United States, through Hugh S. Gibson, acting on the instructions of President Hoover, advanced concrete proposals for dealing with the limitation of armaments, particularly naval armaments, at the disarmament commission meeting in Geneva last spring.

At the Washington conference of 1922 under the Washington treaty the United States desired a larger type of cruiser, and the number of these cruisers which it built would depend upon the number built by Great Britain.

Question of "Yard Stick"

Mr. Gibson's proposal at Geneva was that cruiser strength should be based not only on tonnage but also on the other elements, gun caliber and armor. It was then that the expression was used that a "yard stick" could be found which would measure the value of the ship and not merely its tonnage, so that no claim could be made that the United States, by building larger cruisers, was endeavoring to obtain a "combat superiority" over Great Britain or vice versa.

The mandatory character of the Act of Congress authorizing the 15 cruiser program is being pointed out by certain members of Congress.

President Hoover is undisturbed by the questioning of his authority, and evidently felt sure of his ground before he made his statement.

The White House, it is learned, has made a careful study of the act authorizing the construction of the naval vessels. Mr. Hoover believes there is absolutely no doubt that he has been granted discretion to postpone construction during the present and the next fiscal year. In other words, under Mr. Hoover's interpretation, he has authority to postpone construction until June 30, 1931.

The President's interpretation rests upon a proviso under paragraph B of the first section of the act which provides that if construction of vessels authorized in the two fiscal years 1929 and 1930 is not undertaken in those years, such construction may be undertaken in the next succeeding fiscal year.

Time for Agreement

There is time for an international agreement before the keels for the five cruisers, the first installment, are laid down next June. At the conference which is expected to be held next winter or in the early spring, although no date has been officially named, there is every confidence that an agreement will be reached, that the "yard stick" will be found, France and Italy are expected to be represented at the conference.

Frank B. Kellogg, before leaving Washington for his home in Minneapolis, said:

"President Hoover is making the anti-war treaty a reality. He is using his great influence in bringing it to the attention of Russia and China with the view to avoiding conflict between those nations, and I feel sure he is going to be successful."

"He is also wisely proceeding step by step toward the ultimate consummation."

method of disarmament, and I believe he will accomplish it and avoid the mistakes of the Geneva Conference.

I know of no more which will have a greater moral influence in making the treaty an effective instrument for peace than this faith expressed by the negotiators in reducing armaments. It is the natural step following the proclamation of the treaty.

Pat Harrison (D), Senator from Mississippi, leader of the opposition, remarked that the President "deserves the approval in this instance of the American people."

"To those of us who opposed the naval construction program during the last Congress," he said, "the action of President Hoover in suspending the construction of three naval cruisers is most gratifying. It is just another example of the President's Republican colleagues in the Senate for going contrary to his views."

It is not known just why the construction of the three cruisers in the government shipyards is suspended while the work on the two to be built in private shipyards is continued. We tried to make that impossible but failed.

Halt in Work on Cruisers

Protested by Senator Hale
PORTLAND, Me. (AP)—Commenting on President Hoover's announcement that work on three cruisers would be postponed pending naval discussions with Britain, Frederick Hale, chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, has issued a statement declaring in part:

"We have insisted upon naval parity in the past and still insist upon it. Great Britain at the present time is building and building has a very decided superiority over us. That superiority must be ironed out if we are to have naval equality. As was clearly shown in Congress with the construction of 15,000-ton cruisers authorized in the last passed law, we have not reached equality with Great Britain in this class of ships."

"To reach equality when the 15 new cruisers shall have been completed, Great Britain will have to scrap many of her ships already built or in process of building. This without regard to the two cruisers which have not yet been started and whose construction Mr. MacDonald has stated is not to be given up."

"The cruiser bill," said Senator Hale, "which became a law last winter, provided for the construction of 15 new cruisers of 10,000 tons each, five to be completed before July 1, 1929, five before July 1, 1930, and five before July 1, 1931. In the appropriation bill for the present fiscal year a small amount was provided to start the first batch of five cruisers and these five cruisers have already been started."

"An appropriation also was provided for further construction on these five cruisers during the present fiscal year ending July 1, 1930, and a small appropriation for the start of a batch of five cruisers before July 1, 1930. Among the provisions of the cruiser bill was the following:

"In the event of an international agreement which the President is requested to encourage for the further consideration of naval armaments, which the United States is signatory, the President is hereby authorized and empowered to suspend in whole or in part any of the naval construction authorized under this act."

"No such international agreement has been reached, nor can it be reached until ratified by the Senate."

Opposition to Britain's Reduction Plan Abates

LONDON (AP)—Less opposition is manifested to the naval building suspensions announced July 24 by J. Ramsay MacDonald, the Prime Minister, President Hoover's similar announcements affirming the almost general satisfaction aroused by the move.

Advices here that the American President had acted simultaneously with Mr. MacDonald for suspension of construction on his government's naval program had a marked effect on the big navy champions, who had fired an indignant broadside at the Labor Government's proposals.

The Morning Post, Conservative and known as the mouthpiece of the big navy advocates, which the previous day was bitter against Mr. MacDonald, said: "If the Premier had been able to tell the Commons the suspension he proposed was to be balanced by a similar suspension across the Atlantic, he would have mitigated the natural perturbation."

The Morning Post declared it was reassuring that the Premier did not make "any precipitate surrender of relative strength." Remarking that the ultimate arrangements depended upon yet unknown factors, it added: "Desirable as a naval agreement would be, it would be bought too dearly if it involved a navy built, not according to the needs of the British Empire, but according to international specification."

armament firm, announcing reception of instructions from the Admiralty to suspend all work on eight-gun mountings for H. M. S. Northumberland and Surrey, adds: "It is impossible at this stage to state the total number of men affected, but it will be very considerable, and if work is not proceeded with, probably over 1000 men will be deprived of employment for over 2½ years."

Possible Limitation Pact
Shown in Buell Report
NEW YORK (AP)—In a report published by the Foreign Policy Association, research director of the association, presented figures on naval tonnage as offering a basis for further scrapping of ships under the agreement between the United States and Great Britain.

"With the American Navy inferior to the British in first line cruiser tonnage," Dr. Buell said, "it is superior in destroyer and submarine tonnage."

Dr. Buell considered this superiority of great significance in view of the fact that the acceptance of the so-called French thesis for transferring a certain percentage of destroyer and cruiser tonnage to meet the special requirements of the different countries. Applied to the Anglo-American cruiser situation, he said, it means that the United States might allow Great Britain superiority in cruisers to offset the American superiority in destroyers.

"If the French suggestion should be combined with the American yardstick proposals at Geneva," he continued, "a limitation agreement might be reached without great sacrifice."

He said it would be possible for the United States to reach the proposed total limitation for cruisers and destroyers combined by scrapping approximately 57 destroyers, not now in commission though ready for use in emergency. Great Britain, he said, could scrap about 17 of its older cruisers to reach the combined limit.

Time Favorable for Pact, Says Frankfurter Zeitung
BERLIN—The clearing up of the Anglo-American misunderstanding and improvement of Franco-German relations, new hope has come into the world, creating an atmosphere more suitable to the spreading of the new doctrine of the Kellogg Pact than existed last year at the time of its signature in Paris," declares the Frankfurter Zeitung, commenting upon the inauguration of the pact.

The test which this pact may be submitted to in the Russo-Chinese conflict, may serve as a valuable proof of its inherent power to preserve peace, and may also show that this pact imposes responsibilities on all nations who signed it, from which they cannot escape, the paper adds.

This pact, it says, contains nothing but an idea. There are no acts of punishment provided for him who violates it. And yet two powers, now at loggerheads in Asia, will not dare go to war in face of the whole world admonishing them to preserve peace, then points out the valuable work the League of Nations has been doing in the past by educating international morals to realize that war must be avoided. But until the Kellogg pact was drafted, there lacked an instrument forbidding war in a manner which every people could understand.

Now such an instrument exists. The Kellogg pact is free from all juridical pitfalls. Everyone studying it must understand that the powers henceforth have to renounce war as a means for settling international conflicts. Any war henceforth would be an international crime and would be regarded and treated that way.

Japan May Match British and American Navy Cuts
TOKYO (AP)—Official circles intimated that the Government was considering the possibility of voluntary curtailment of naval building as a gesture supporting building suspensions announced by President Hoover and the British Premier.

Other authoritative sources doubted that the cruiser program would be altered since the last of the eight cruisers of 10,000 tons known as the Nachi class, after the first one built, was laid down in December, 1928. It was believed possible that work on some of the lesser craft might be postponed.

The Myoko, second of the Nachi cruisers, has been completed and will be delivered to the navy July 31.

STATES' STATUS ON DRY STATUTE BEING FILTERED

Enforcement No Business of Theirs, Say Some—Same as Nation's, Others Assert

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The National Commission on Law Observation and Enforcement adjourned to Sept. 4 without comment on its chairman's letter to Governor Roosevelt of New York. Meanwhile the statement of Mr. Wickersham, July 16, at the Governors' Conference at New London, Conn., appearing in nearly every newspaper in the United States, has aroused a storm of controversy, and has directed attention to the existing division of enforcement responsibility between the states and the Federal Government.

With the departure of members of the enforcement commission, the impression grew that Mr. Wickersham did not intend his personal letter to Mr. Roosevelt to be made public in its original form. This view was strengthened by the silence of the commission on the matter.

But whatever Mr. Wickersham's purpose, his letter has had the effect of opening up a matter close to the heart of dry law enforcement, the duty of the respective states in the enforcement of any Federal statute.

Divergent Views Expressed
Albert E. Ritchie, Governor of Maryland; William E. Borah (R), Senator from Idaho, and Wade H. Ellis, former Assistant to the Attorney-General, and now Attorney-General of Ohio, have been among those to express views on the matter.

The anti-prohibition view was given at the Governors' Conference by Mr. Ritchie. He took strong exception to Mr. Wickersham's proposal for additional state enforcement. He put the case as follows: "It is time for the country to realize that the Eighteenth Amendment imposes no obligation on the States to enforce it."

The counter view is advanced by Mr. Borah, and others. Mr. Borah's belief is that a legal and a moral responsibility rests upon the individual States to enforce Federal laws. However, he believes that force may not be brought by the Federal Government upon the States, to carry these laws, or parts of the Constitution, into effect.

Both sides of the dispute refer to the words of the Eighteenth Amendment itself. This prohibits the manufacture, sale and transportation of intoxicating liquors. It adds: "Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

Mr. Ritchie and his group maintain that this is "optional." Mr. Borah feels that this duty is not optional, but an obligation that the sovereignty of the respective states prevents force being applied by the Federal Government if they do not perform their part.

Cites Authority of Court
Wade H. Ellis, commenting on the same matter, recalled that the Supreme Court, in 253 U. S., explicitly ruled that the power conferred to the respective states by Congress for the enforcement of prohibition "is just as solemn an obligation as that imposed upon Congress."

SMOOT DENIES HOOVER ADVISES ON TARIFF BILL

President Keeping Hands Off, Says Senator—Duty on Hides Strongly Opposed

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Reed Smoot (R), Senator from Utah, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, has laid to rest the reports that President Hoover had been taking a hand in the making of tariff rates being considered by Congress. The President, he said, had not communicated his views to him, nor so far as he knew, to any members of the committee.

Schedule Two, with the exception of two or three unimportant items, has been completed by the committee. This schedule relates to earthware and glassware and to the controversial articles of brick and cement. There has been a strong protest against a duty of \$1.25 per 1000 on brick and 8 cents per 100 pounds on cement provided in the House bill as a tax on building materials.

The American Tariff League made a statement to the effect that "with the leather tanning industry of the country now on the slow upgrade after a slump that has covered a period of several years, interests headed by David G. Ong, of the United States Leather Company, are concentrating upon removal from the new tariff act of the duty on hides that was written into the bill by amendment just before it left the House."

Mr. Ong told the committee that with the packers controlling the major portion of the outlet for domestic cattle, the duties on hides cannot be of benefit to the farmer, but on the other hand will impose a great burden upon the independent tanners.

"We are perfectly willing that the farmers should have adequate protection upon every commodity where a duty can be effective and of benefit," said Mr. Ong, "but we cannot see where a duty on hides can inure to the advantage of the agriculturalist."

"Meat on the hoof is protected in the proposed bill, and it is from that duty that the cattle raisers must get whatever tariff help Congress can give. Statistics over a period of years show that there is no relationship as between the price of beef and the price of hides, and the packers, buying the animal as they do on the hoof, will thereby set the price for hides, and will be the only ones to benefit from a hide duty."

"The entire tanning industry, together with the consumers, would have to absorb that tax on shoes and other leather products, for the benefit of a small but highly organized group dominating the cattle and hide market."

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Fido and Tabby Vex Suburban Folk

Because New Yorkers Desert Pets

Pedigreed Dogs and Cats Enjoy Summer Boarding Places, but 'Just Ordinary' Ones Must Hunt Food—Humane Society Offers Help

NEW YORK (AP)—This is the tough season for Fido and Tabby. Their folks are going to the country and leaving them behind.

If the pet is well born and therefore of monetary value, the chances are it will be placed in a boarding kennel, of which there are hundreds of all degrees in size, cleanliness, and modern equipment in and around New York.

But thousands of "just dogs" and plain, ordinary cats are not so lucky. On their behalf Merrill Hitchcock, executive secretary of the Society for

the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has issued a public appeal: "If you're going away to the country and don't want to take your pet along, or don't care to pay its board, give us a chance. We'll find a new home for it or put it out of the way, decently and without pain."

The idea of disposing of unwanted dogs and cats by dropping them on Long Island, in Westchester County, or in New Jersey is a new one among residents of New York. Mr. Hitchcock said: "It is getting so that every suburban town within 100 miles of New York has its band of dog and cat outlaws."

Blimp Lands in Plaza of Capital to Aid Senator

WASHINGTON (AP)—For the first time in history, an army blimp landed on the spacious plaza in front of the east side of the capitol building, to accommodate Hiram Bingham, Senator from Connecticut, who made a hurried flight here from Langley Field, Va., to attend a meeting of the Senate Finance Committee. He left Langley Field shortly after 9 a. m. and a little more than an hour later had covered the distance from the Virginia point, some 200 miles by land transport.

"That's the way all congressmen will arrive in the future," he said as he stepped from the aircraft. Word of the Senator's flight had been sent in advance, and automobiles parked on the plaza had been moved to make room for the ship.

Republican Party Has New Claimant

EXETER, N. H. (AP)—This town has stepped into the list of claimants for the distinction of being the birthplace of the Republican Party. To show that it is not afraid to back its claim a tablet commemorating the event has been placed on the Squamscott House, a hotel here.

Several anonymous sons of Exeter donated the tablet, which will be unveiled with fitting exercises at some future date. It reads: "On this site the Republican Party was first so named by Hon. Amos Tuck, October 12, 1853."

Mr. Tuck, a former Congressman, called together representatives of the party that then existed in the State. When one central party was formed he suggested that it be called the Republican Party.

Queen Mary, Prime Minister and Daves Move Among the Hats at Royal Fete

LONDON (AP)—In a blaze of color and sunshine, picture hats and chiffon frocks, the London social season has come to an end, following the royal party in the gardens of Buckingham Palace, where Queen Mary moved among nearly 10,000 guests, among them Ambassador and Mrs. Charles G. Daves.

It was Ambassador Daves' first royal garden party, and he and Mrs. Daves seemed to enjoy themselves thoroughly.

King Fuad of Egypt, his figure topped by a red fez, presented his chief ministers to Queen Mary.

Prime Minister MacDonald, in a morning coat, spotted black tie, silk hat and the other articles of formal

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BRITISH MINERS URGE REPEAL OF EIGHT-HOUR ACT

Federation in Conference
Adopts the Resolution
Unanimously

By Radio to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BLACKPOOL.—After further prolonged discussion, in which more differences of opinion were revealed, the Miners' Federation of Great Britain has adopted unanimously a resolution pledging the federation to press for the immediate repeal of the eight hours act, and instructing the executive branch to take every step to secure the repeal of this measure.

Unanimity was only obtained on the understanding that this resolution expressed the claim for which the federation must stand, but that a statement should also be made expressing the federation's willingness to meet the Government again to discuss the whole situation.

If a satisfactory proposal on matters affecting the miners cannot be obtained as the result of further consultations, the resolution will stand and the Government will be asked to carry it out. On the other hand, if it is shown that other desirable measures will be proposed by the Government on a full return to the eight-hour day immediately, another conference of delegates will be called to reconsider the position.

The conference also passed a resolution on wages, demanding a return to the national agreement, and to increase the minimum wage in conformity to the cost of living. The International Federation of Miners in conference last year considered a comprehensive report on the problems of the European coal industry. This had the effect of converting officials of the British miners to the view that only by international regulation of the coal export market, coupled with efforts to achieve the greatest possible uniformity in the hours of other working conditions throughout European coal fields, could immediate problems affecting the industry be solved. This belief was expressed in a resolution submitted by the executive branch today, and adopted unanimously.

Both Herbert Smith and Arthur Cook supported this policy and urged the delegates to take a much greater interest in international coal matters. Mr. Smith spoke of the help given him by the International Labor Office in promoting a wide investigation into mine conditions in all countries, and in making possible through this inquiry the convening of a full international coal conference in Geneva later in the year.

Communist influence in the Federation of Miners has now almost disappeared, Arthur Horner, South Wales Communist leader, suggested in the course of a debate on nationalization that unless the mines were seized without compensation it would be anti-working-class action, and that only the workers of a revolutionary government could take over the coal industry successfully. He found no support for this view among the other delegates. Mr. Smith said bluntly that the policy of the Federation must be constitutional. Loose talk about revolution, he said, had helped to put the federation in its present difficult position.

RUSSO-BRITISH TRADE MAY BE RESUMED SOON

By Radio to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON.—Valerian Doygalevsky, Soviet Ambassador at Paris, is expected here on July 28, and will meet the Foreign Secretary, Arthur Henderson, on July 29.

Mr. Henderson, in announcing this to the deputations of the engineering and shipbuilders' trade unions, which interviewed him about the desirability of an expedition for the resumption of diplomatic and trading relations with Russia, added he was not in a position to promise anything at present, but the whole question of diplomatic recognition and trade facilities would come under review in the course of his interviews with Mr. Doygalevsky.

AMERICAN PARTY GOES TO NIZHNI NOVGOROD

By Radio to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW.—The American business delegation which returned from Leningrad has left for Nizhni Novgorod, where it will view the preparations for the annual fair.

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Chinese Girl Finds Mingling of Youth of World in Camps Furthers Good Will

Young Folk, by Finding Themselves on Common Ground,
Gain Understanding

Radio License Held Not Transferable

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON.—Contention by the Federal Radio Commission that radio station license owners should not have the right to sell or transfer these privileges is upheld in an opinion filed with the commission by its counsel, R. M. Webster Jr.

Since the various channels are the property of the American public, according to the radio act, these properties may not be sold or bartered by private individuals or concerns.

There have been several cases where licenses have been sold with great profit to their "owners," and while the commission has opposed this, it has sought a definite legal opinion. After reviewing the statute, Mr. Webster concluded:

"A license which is so drawn as to constitute a mere sale of time, which allows the lessee to retain control of the use or operation of the station, to continue financially responsible for the debts of the station, and to continue its management is not objectionable. One which puts into the hands of a lessee the station management, which the commission has placed in the hands of the lessee license in accordance with the standard of public interest, in effect would be an assignment of license, and therefore void."

Paul Revere Bolts Fetch High Prices

Copper bolts, hand forged by Paul Revere and installed in the United States Frigate Constitution in 1797, constitute the latest entry into the field of high-priced antiques.

One of these bolts, mounted on wood removed from the original hull of the famous ship, was brought \$1000, William B. Leeds of New York being the purchaser. Two smaller ones were sold for \$600 and \$400 to Julius S. Morgan Jr.

Of the 40 bolts taken from the Constitution during the present restoration now under way only five remain unsold, according to Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, national chairman of the "Save Old Ironsides" Fund. These are priced at from \$500 to \$1200, and the proceeds will go toward the raising of the \$200,000 still needed to complete the restoration.

MASSACHUSETTS PUTS WAR RECORDS IN BOOK

Massachusetts has, in a 720-page volume distributed through the Secretary of State's office, put on record for mothers and other legally specified relatives of those who fell in the World War, all available information regarding 5771 "Gold Star" members of the Bay State.

Of the 7500 copies of the Gold Star Record of Massachusetts, authorized under the act of 1924, one may be obtained on written application at the State House, by parents or widows of "Gold Star" men or women. One goes to each free public library, three to the State library, two to the Library of Congress, and others to various departments and organizations. Any remaining copies may be sold at cost.

RILING ON FLOOD CONTROL

WASHINGTON (AP).—William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, has ruled President Hoover has no right to alter the Mississippi River flood control plan in connection with compensation to land holders in the proposed Bird's Point-New Madrid, Mo., floodway.

Chinese Girl Finds Mingling of Youth of World in Camps Furthers Good Will

Young Folk, by Finding Themselves on Common Ground,
Gain Understanding

That international summer camps provide one of the best means of creating mutual friendship and understanding among the young people of the world is the belief of Miss Jennie Hsi of Tientsin, China, counselor at the King's Daughters' International Camp at South Hanson, Mass.

"It is only by mingling intimately and informally with people of other nations that we obtain that true understanding of them which is the surest guarantee of peace," said Miss Hsi, "and this sort of contact is best furnished by camps."

Miss Hsi is said to hold the distinction of being the first woman admitted to a Chinese university. She was awarded the degree of Master of Arts by Columbia University, where she is now a candidate for the still higher honor of Doctor of Philosophy.

When Miss Hsi returns to China next year, to be a professor in one of the leading universities, and if possible to establish a summer camp there for girls of all nations, she will be the first Chinese girl to have completed the "Dean of Women" course at Columbia University. She expects this training to be of measureless value in her educational work in China.

"Camp Wampatuck," where Miss Hsi has been a counselor for the past two seasons, is conducted by the Order of King's Daughters and Sons, an international organization with branches in 22 countries and nearly 150 philanthropies in all parts of the world. The camp director, Mrs. Marian Fessenden Miller, president of the Massachusetts organization, is also international director of young people's work.

Hoover's Help Asked in Lakes-Gulf Issue

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON.—President Hoover has been asked by the Attorneys-General of six states bordering on the Great Lakes to withhold approval of any plan for the development of the lakes-to-the-Gulf waterway which would be opposed to the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Chicago drainage case.

They informed the President that diversion of water from the Great Lakes in excess of 1000 cubic feet would impose a "wholly unnecessary burden upon lake-borne commerce in that such excess is not required to permit the utilization of a nine-foot channel from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river."

The memorial to the President stated in part that "in spite of the obvious limits upon the power of the Federal Government to authorize abstraction of water from the Great Lakes for the need of navigation, the sanitary district of Chicago has conceived a plan for improving the Illinois River as a waterway which will cause much larger continuous diversions than are necessary for navigation purposes, the plan of such sanitary district being to continue to divert the Chicago River and thus require diversions larger than are needed for navigation in order to purify or immunize the pollution which the sanitary district intends to continue to cause."

It is further claimed that one "inducing reason for the plan is the large profit derived by the sanitary district from the Great Lakes for power purposes at the expense of a much larger power development by the use of the same water at the eastern end of the lakes after all the purposes of navigation have been served and which does not involve any diversion from the water shed."

Hopes to Help China



MISS JENNIE HSI

STEPS DEVELOP TO SALVE LAWS IN CONNECTICUT

Special Assembly, If Necessary, Says Governor to
Validate 1493 Acts

Drug Limit Plan Interests League

By Radio to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GENEVA.—Announcement that Costa Rica is about to introduce a scheme for state monopoly of the importation of narcotics is of considerable interest to the Health Section of the League of Nations.

The plan, which is apparently based on Spanish law, stipulates supply and gives practical application to the proposal made by Colonel Dunham, American observer, to the Anti-Opium Advisory Committee for state monopoly or state control pending adoption of an effective scheme for the limitation of manufacture. It appears the Costa Rica Government has already established a central narcotic board for working out the new law when it comes into force.

Costa Rica is no longer a member of the League of Nations, but it is thought likely that she will send an observer to the fifth committee of the League to explain the features of her campaign against narcotics, and it is hoped here that this may be the first step toward re-entrance of this Latin-American state into the League.

CROWDS TO SEE LOG CABIN OF PIONEERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Visitors to the State Fair to be held in Syracuse from Aug. 26 to 31 will see a restored log cabin furnished to show how local farmers lived a century ago. The cabin, which is thought to have been built at least 100 years ago, was located on a farm near the town of Fulton, in Schoharie County, and was perched a mile and a half up Fulton Mountain.

An old-time fireplace will be fitted up with irons and kettles, and sperm-oil lamps, candle molds, bootjacks, a spinning wheel, foot stove, sausage stuffer and other household articles of the period will make the exhibit true to the period.

NEBRASKA PLANS JUBILEE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OMAHA, Neb.—Plans are being made to celebrate Nebraska's diamond jubilee in November, in commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the State's admission to the Union as a territory.

TAXES PAID AHEAD IN EAST ST. LOUIS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill.—Taxpayers are not always either delinquent or at the collector's window on the last day. Sometimes they pay in advance. East St. Louis has 13 downtown property owners who paid their assessments on a street widening project weeks before they were due in order to encourage small taxpayers to support the improvement.

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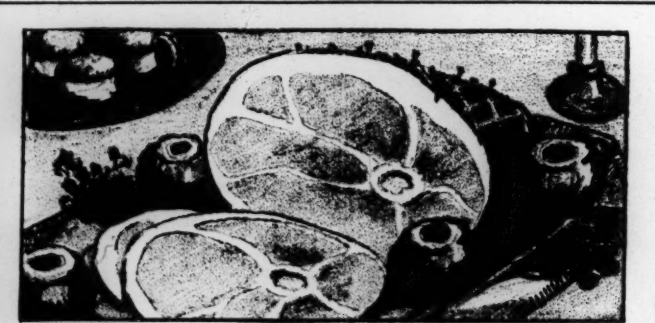
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MISSOURI BANS STUNT DRIVING ACROSS STATE

'Roaring Road' on National Route Must Be Safe, Says Official

COLUMBIA, Mo.—Tiring of seeing the pride of its state highway system strewn with wreckage and acquiring a reputation as a dangerous stretch on United States Route No. 40, Missouri has adopted a new system of traffic control.

From St. Louis to Kansas City a 254-mile stretch, the highway follows an "airline" of paving without a grade crossing. Deeply banked turns and wide bridges permit even the Sunday driver to negotiate the "roaring road" in eight hours.

At the completion of this link in the transcontinental route three years ago, Missouri's highway leaders eliminated all traffic traps and roadside courts which victimized the tourists.

Speeders Cause Mishaps

Confronted with increasing fatalities as amateur drivers strive to lower the cross-state speed record, the State has mobilized motorcycle patrolmen who will stop to quarry a driver found passing another car on a hill or exceeding a safe speed around curves.

Data compiled in Boone County, the scene of more mishaps than any other stretch on the cross-state route, show seven fatalities in June and July. Most of these were tourists en route to the West, who suffered at the hands of the speeders.

Many cars were crowded off the slab when an anxious father believed it best to ditch his own machine on a curve rather than risk a collision with the speeding car of his adversary.

T. H. Cutler, chief engineer of the State Highway Commission, has ordered the patrolmen onto the road, and has demanded that sheriffs along the route deputize the officers so that their authority will be statewide.

Public to Be Protected

"It will not be the intention of the commission to molest or harass the traveling public, but rather to protect it," says T. H. Cutler, chief engineer of the State Highway Commission. There will be no definite speed limit, but an effort will be made to control the careless and reckless motorist. The prudent driver will have nothing to fear and will find the patrol good insurance.

POWERS TO ASK AMERICAN VIEWS ON YOUNG PLAN

(Continued from Page 1)

France is being transformed into a political weapon, with which France may be able to resist certain demands.

Diplomatic Comedy Develops

As for the controversy on the seat of the conference, it is becoming a diplomatic comedy. For six weeks the governments have been unable to agree.

Both France and Great Britain stuck to their own choices of a place until the matter became one of diplomatic prestige. Finally, as a compromise it is proposed that the Hague should be chosen.

Although France accepts this suggestion, it declines to take steps to induce Belgium to agree. Belgium has a dispute with Holland, and still remembers the incident of publication of the false treaty at Utrecht, which caused a considerable stir last year. Moreover, the same persons who met at The Hague, which, after all, is only a day's journey from London, afterward will be obliged to go to Geneva for the League Council and Assembly, which open in September. Again, it is doubted whether the incursion of 1500 persons from all the countries can find suitable

accommodation. Provisionally, however, The Hague is designated, and the date remains temporarily fixed for mid-August.

Reich Welcomes Prospect of Meeting at The Hague

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN.—Germany welcomes the prospect that The Hague may be definitely chosen as the seat of the big political conference. Holland, it is said, is neutral and not far from England. Moreover, The Hague possesses many facilities which would aid the conference.

"In The Hague everything would work together harmoniously to the end of preserving a favorable atmosphere for the conference," one newspaper says.

Germany is most eager that the conference should commence Aug. 6 so that the coming into effect of the Young plan will not be delayed too much beyond the beginning of September, which date experts had proposed. This leaves only 11 days for its preparation.

Belgium Accepts The Hague

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS.—The Belgian Government officially informed the British and French representatives here that in the interest of peace it accepts a proposal to hold the forthcoming reparations conference at The Hague.

English Studying Traffic Problem

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—The ideal solution of the growing traffic problem lies in the general adoption of the one-way traffic system. George Pitt, an alderman, contended at the annual luncheon of the Manchester Corporation's Paving and Highways Committee.

This system would not only prove more efficient but more economical. It would be cheaper, for instance, to build two one-way roads of a normal width between London and Manchester than one wide road which accommodated traffic going in two directions, he said.

J. B. L. Meek, Manchester city engineer, referred to the developing problem of damage being done to roads by heavy traffic that properly belonged to the railways. He believed the committee would have to urge on the Government the desirability of diverting all this traffic to the railways instead of having local authorities sinking vast sums in street widening and improving the foundations of their highways for traffic not belonging there.

It was revealed at the meeting that the corporation's tramways committee had adopted a new policy that will eventually lead to the removal from Manchester streets of the existing tram services, which will be superseded by buses.

Trade Reported Good in Irish Free State

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN.—Optimistic forecasts on the Irish economic situation have been made by directors attending the semiannual meetings of all banks operating in the Free State.

Harvest prospects are declared to be excellent, and tributes were paid to the soundness of the Government's regulations for grading and marketing produce, which together with the continuance of tranquillity and freedom from industrial trouble will prove of material assistance to the Minister of Finance in lightening the burden of taxation now pressing heavily on business. Trade generally is improving, the directors affirm, though prolonged drought in Great Britain, with consequent shrinkage in the demand for young cattle, has caused a loss to exporters. Drastic changes in currency, including the new note issues and the Free State's separate token coinage, were effected with minimum inconvenience to the public, according to the bankers.

BRITAIN TO EXTEND CREDIT PLAN TO SOVIET

LONDON (AP)—After Aug. 1 the British exports credit scheme which provides certain guarantees to traders on shipment of goods will be extended to Russia.

William Graham, president of the Board of Trade, announced in the House of Commons today that as part of the Government's unemployment scheme the committee set up by the acts governing the exports credits guarantee scheme would be free from Aug. 1 to consider applications in respect of transactions with Russia.

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THE MONITOR READER (Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. On July 25, 1929, when Louis Rieker flew across the English Channel from Calais to Dover.

2. 123,842 in 1927.

3. Old South Church.

4. Prevented hostilities between Russia and China.

5. 90 per cent.

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Crabmeat Salad, Rolls and Butter 45c

Angel Cake with Waldorf Ice Cream 15c

26

MEXICO'S HOPES ARE PICTURED BY PORTES GIL

President Describes Anti-Alcohol Drive and Plans for Free Election

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY.—President Portes Gil in an interview with the writer described his anti-alcohol program, the possibility of a free election in Mexico and made his first public utterance with regard to Ambassador Dwight Morrow.

The President said, "Mr. Morrow's good will, understanding and deep sympathy have been outstanding factors in bringing about the cordial relations that now exist between the United States and Mexico and we all deeply honor and respect him and his fine work."

Señor Portes Gil explained that his anti-alcohol campaign is connected with the present educational and moral reform. He himself is a total abstainer and an ardent advocate of total prohibition. The social, political and economic structure of Mexico, however, make that impracticable at present.

Effects of Campaign

The President said that in his own State of Tamaulipas, the campaign of education has resulted in over 100 Indian villages prohibiting the sale or use of alcohol. This, he declared, was not done by state law, but by the communities themselves primarily through the influence of the women and children.

"We are endeavoring to obtain these results through a program of education which the Department of Education, the Department of the Federal District and the governments of the different states are instituting gradually."

"We also have in mind restrictive measures such as increasing taxes on the consumption of alcohol and prohibiting the opening of new saloons and those which have been closed for any reason."

"The Government has also established social recreation cultural centers to which the people may come and be organized in musical, dramatic and athletic groups. This has already given excellent results."

"We are very well satisfied with the possibility of extending this work and we believe it will give the people a chance to think of other things besides vice and dedicating their leisure to the drinking of alcohol."

Free Election Sought

With regard to the likelihood of a free election in Mexico in November when a new President is chosen, Señor Portes Gil said: "The Federal Government is bending every effort to have a free election and I have issued orders that every possible obstacle to the holding of a free election be taken to see that the law is carried out in every detail so that the voters may have full protection."

The President also indicated that the Mexican Government is contemplating establishing a new agency to handle the financing of the agrarian problem.

This institution will have charge of the payment of interest on the agrarian bonds and of the bonds themselves which upon having a real guarantee will acquire thereby a commercial value.

BEEF DECREASE PRESAGES SHIFT IN WORLD TRADE

(Continued from Page 1)

Argentina's exports. The Argentine beef is shipped chilled and the Australian frozen, the former commanding the best price. Conditions in the British beef market largely govern conditions on the Continent so far as imports of beef are concerned. While the average consumption of beef among the continental peoples is vastly less than in the British Isles, it would suffer a further contraction if prices in Britain were to be considerably increased.

United States May Buy

The question which today perplexes the people of Britain and the Continent is, when will the United States open its gates to Argentine beef? The moment it does the world beef situation will change. Almost beyond a doubt there will be a strong upward turn in the price of Argentine beef products, and that price increase will be felt in millions of British and continental homes. Where the margin between income and living costs is narrow, as it is to huge numbers, there will be no option but to give up beef as an important article of diet, as German and many other European peasants have long since done.

Mr. Hoover is reported to have said during his recent visit to Argentina that within three years at the most the increasing population and food pressure in the United States would compel the admission of Argentine beef. But Argentina is not an endless source of beef supplies. Its population is increasing rapidly and the same process of turning the open ranges, where cattle were bred and prepared for market in an ideal, year-round, open pasture, is operating as in the western American states. The number of cattle in Argentina has decreased 32 per cent since 1924. In an article explaining

the Argentine beef situation, the authoritative "Review of the River Plate" has:

"It is not generally understood that, although market conditions and circumstances connected with the settlement of the meat war may have been accountable for some of the falling off, by far the most important factor in the situation was the supply position here in Argentina. As we pointed out recently, hardly a year passes in which three or four big cattle-raising camps are not split up and partly colonized. . . . We are very much under the impression that the supply situation in respect of chilled beef steers will make itself felt just as acutely—if not more so—in 1929 as in 1928. . . . As matters stand, the cattle available are not sufficiently numerous to keep all the frigorificos working at anything like full capacity, so the struggle to cut down overhead becomes all the more strenuous still."

Traders Seek Diversion

It is natural that leaders of the meat trade are awake to the possibility that the bulk of the high-quality Argentine beef, now bought by Britain, may be diverted to the American market. They are seeking alternative sources of supply, but the search is not an easy one. Australia seems the logical place from which to expect increased supplies, but the fact is that even in Australia the beef cattle have decreased 20 per cent since 1922, and the quality is distinctly below that of Argentina.

High and artificial production costs which are disturbing Australia are the bane of the cattle and other live stock industries as well. Furthermore, Australia is far removed from Britain and Europe, and the refrigerating methods which succeed so well with shipments from Argentina have to be considerably changed for shipments from Australia.

Sir William Haldane, the English authority, thinks that in the end Britain and Europe will have to turn to Brazil for beef supplies, but it will admittedly be many years before Brazilian herds can be graded up to European standards. Brazil claimed 36,000,000 cattle in 1926, but both in that country and in South Africa the percentage that could be marketed in Europe would be very small. Venezuela has great potentialities, but it takes a long time to establish a high-grade cattle breeding industry.

Effect on British Fisheries

A reduction of beef in the British and European diet will have far-reaching economic effects. One which is practically certain is the rehabilitation of the British fisheries, which have been depressed almost continually since the war. High meat prices immediately stimulate the demand for all forms of sea food, so that the future for the fishermen seems bright after the lean years.

It will be a matter of interest in the United States to see whether prices for beef cattle will go high enough to stimulate their production on land now yielding little if any profit. Land not adapted to grain production may yet rehabilitate itself as an economic balancing movement which, given time, almost always works out adjustments. There is even an interest in this subject for the New England States. In a recent issue of the Country Gentleman, S. R. Morrison, superintendent of the Brookvale Herd at Windsor, Mass., is quoted as saying:

"Regarding beef growing possibilities in New England, the only reason why the development of the industry has not been more rapid is that our farmers are not familiar with the business, nor have they been for generations. They do not know how to handle, buy or sell cattle."

"With thousands of tons of uncultivated hay and with native or wild pasture sufficient to sustain cows by the thousand, no effort is being made to utilize these resources even with pasture land selling at \$10 an acre and farm land at \$25 to \$50 an acre, with reasonably good buildings thrown in. Until our experiment stations and agricultural colleges show more interest in the subject and another generation has been taught the fundamentals of beef cattle production in these institutions, I doubt if much headway will be made in New England regardless of these opportunities, this opinion being based on 20 years' close contact with the beef cattle business."

Such thought-provoking opinion is followed by this comment from another authority: "Mr. Morrison's experience and opinion are applicable to the entire region east of the Missouri River, where beef cattle production is at the lowest ebb in the history of the industry."

AIRPORT CHANGES HANDS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—Allied Aviation Industries has acquired, through exchange of stock, the Royal Airways, owners and operators of an airport of about 450 acres less than four miles from Madison, Wis.

27

PACKERS MUST LIMIT BUSINESS TO MEAT TRADE

Restrictive Order, Suspended in 1925, Is Restored by Court Decree

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON.—Meat packers are forbidden to own capital stock in public stockyards and to handle commodities not related to the meat-packing business by a decree just restored into operative effect by order of Justice Jennings Bailey, in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

The decree, originally entered in 1920, was suspended in 1925 on motion of the California co-operative canneries, which sought to intervene on a claim that the original decree had denied them certain rights.

The Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia held that the intervention was legal. The Federal Government appealed the ruling to the Supreme Court of the United States and it held two months ago more than original denial of intervention by the District of Columbia Supreme Court was proper.

The court continued until Oct. 2 the time within which packers are to dispose of their holdings and stocks in conformity with the decree. Packers affected are Wilson & Co., Swift & Co., Armour & Co., and Cudahy Packing Company.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Charging that the anti-trust laws have not been enforced, Senator Thomas T. Connally (D., Texas), predicted that Congress would be forced to approach the problem of mergers and consolidations from a new angle.

He declared the "formation of monopolies dealing in the necessities of life constitute a menace to the industrial freedom of the country" and that it is "a problem Congress must meet."

British Cotton Men Opposed to Inquiry

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—The announcement in the King's speech of the Government's proposal to set up an immediate inquiry into the condition of the cotton trade has not met with an enthusiastic reception in cotton circles.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce and representatives of other employers' organizations had already expressed the opinion that a Government inquiry would probably do more harm than good, and that the joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organizations set up two years ago to inquire into the state of the cotton

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Readers Dispute Carlyle That Genius Is Infinite Capacity for Taking Pains

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON.—An incautious writer in one of the London Sunday newspapers recently made the unqualified statement that Carlyle's definition of genius as "an infinite capacity for taking pains" stood first of all among such definitions.

This drew immediate contradiction and denial from many readers, all of whom have either written or heard of definitions which leave Carlyle far in the rear, or so it seems to them.

Lord Sydenham says that while he credits Carlyle himself with genius, such works as "Frederick the Great" and his "French Revolution" show that he did not take nearly enough pains. Lord Sydenham has his own definition, which he first published 26 years ago: "A consummate sense of proportion." He goes on to say that his own handwriting is undoubtedly faulty, but tells of a critic who said it did not apply to a great artist or to a brilliant general—a Michaelangelo or a Napoleon.

"In both these cases," says Lord Sydenham, "I claim that it precisely fits the outstanding quality or genius, and to the nearly lost art of statesmanship it is peculiarly well adapted. I imagine that many of us have encountered geniuses in whom an infinite capacity for taking pains was conspicuously wanting!"

Admiral Mark Kerr says that many years ago he was a member of a group who were discussing Carlyle's definition and all agreed that it was not in any way correct, for the first quality of a good gardener, mechanic or other workman is an infinite capacity for taking pains, and such persons are seldom geniuses. When invited to compose a more satisfactory definition, this was what Admiral Kerr, then of course a young man, offered for consideration as being more accurate:

"Genius is the practical application of great imagination."

Another correspondent describes herself as "an ordinary Welsh-

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CONTROL LIQUOR BY CLEARANCES, SAYS CANADIAN

Boats From United States Do Most of Smuggling, Minister Asserts

OTTAWA, Ont.—Canada is willing to consider any reasonable means of co-operation with the United States to control the running of liquor into that country, W. D. Euler, Minister of National Revenue, declared here in response to criticism by prohibitionists and drys that the Canadian authorities are to be kept out of the business, the United States must insist on clearances of boats to permit a check and control of liquor from that country, Mr. Euler said.

Control Measures Cited
Practically all of those in the business are from the United States, he continued, adding that if Canadians were implicated, legislation would be enacted to deal effectively with them. He pointed out, however, that liquor is legal merchandise in Canada, and can be manufactured and sold like any other commodity, with certain limitations.

Steps have been taken to control it in some sense by abolition of so-called export houses, prohibition of importation by other than provincial governments, limiting the number of export docks, and giving information of clearances to the United States authorities.

Clearances Believed Necessary
"There is a remarkable condition to which the attention of the United States has been called," continued Mr. Euler. "Whereas we in Canada oblige all boats leaving our shores to obtain clearances, the United States has no such regulation. Thus the United States has no effective check on its own boats and its own people engaged in the violation of the law. In my opinion, if the United States would follow the Canadian practice, it would have means of

control which would provide in a large measure the remedy for the conditions of which it complains." Efforts on the part of the United States have resulted in a marked decrease in the traffic, he believes, and "a sincere and vigorous continuance of a sustained policy of prevention on the part of our neighbors will largely solve their difficulty."

Canada's Former Attitude Cited by Dry Official

ELMIRA, N. Y. (AP)—Seymour Lowman, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of prohibition, commenting on the offer of the Canadian Government to engage in "any reasonable measure of co-operation" to prevent bootlegging across the border, recalled that Dominion officials once declined to carry out suggestions of United States authorities for co-operative measures.

"When the United States officials met officials of Canada," Ottawa last January," Mr. Lowman said, "they made it plain to the Canadian authorities that the only effective measures that could be taken by the Canadian authorities to help the United States in the prevention of smuggling of liquor from Canada would be for the Canadian Government to refuse clearances for vessels and boats loaded with liquor and destined for the United States. At that time the Canadian authorities said they could not see how they could grant the request of the American authorities."

"The United States Government," Mr. Lowman continued, "is making an increasing effort all the time to prevent smuggling of liquor to the United States from Canada, and it is felt progress is being made to accomplish that result."

More Cotton Fabric Printed Than in 1928

CHALLOTTE, N. C.—Exceptional demand for cotton fabrics is reflected in sharp increases in volume of cotton goods printed and finished during the first five months of 1929, Walker D. Hines, president of the Cotton Textile Institute, Inc., states in a survey stressing the growing style importance of cotton, received in the office of W. M. McLaughlin, secretary of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

According to Mr. Hines, latest available statistics from finishers show that in the first five months of 1929 there were 763,462,000 yards of cotton goods finished. This is an increase of 13,000,000 or 21 per cent more than the yardage printed during the corresponding period of 1928.

Mr. Hines finds three facts of outstanding importance in the present season. Styled cottons have been more widely advertised and more prominently displayed than in any other season. Cotton has achieved a new and prominent position in the field of high style, and its importance has been greatly enhanced in volume style markets.

Grandmother Without a Country to Go Home as American Citizen

WASHINGTON—Harry Hull, Commissioner of Immigration, has signed application No. 1 under the act to legalize the status of certain aliens in America, and as a result Fora Kaashoek can revisit Scherpenisse.

Meanwhile, thousands of similar applications are pouring in, as aliens all over the Nation seek to take advantage of the act, which took effect July 1. Estimates of the number affected by the legislation run as high as 1,000,000.

The experience of Mrs. Fora Kaashoek indicates, perhaps, what the human effect of the legislation will be. By chance it was her application which came first to the Immigration Bureau and was labeled number one, awaiting Mr. Hull's signature. As he wrote his name to it, it meant that the woman, who is mother and grandmother and has lived in Holland, Mich., for two generations, can at last revisit her childhood home in Scherpenisse, Zeeland, without fear of legal complications.

Fora Boller was born in Scherpenisse in 1860. Not far away, in St. Martin's Dyke, Adrian Kaashoek was born, and it was at St. Martin's Dyke that the Holland maid, and the young Dutch lad, were married. Fora had an uncle who lived in the little Dutch community of Holland, Michigan, and a year later the sturdy young Dutch couple packed their goods, said good-by to friends and relatives and took boat at Rotterdam for the New World. The whole story of that adventure is written between the lines of the ancestry of Mrs. Kaashoek on the form required by law.

The young couple landed at old Castle Garden, N. Y., went through

the inspection of the customs guards who in those days served as immigration officers, and proceeded to Michigan forthwith. There in Holland, Mich., they were greeted in their own tongue by former acquaintances. That all happened some 44 years ago, and Mrs. Kaashoek has lived there since. She has six grown sons and daughters.

But at first she did not take out naturalization papers, and recently, due to the conflict of naturalization laws, it was legally impossible for her to do so. She had entered the country so long ago that the records required were not available. Like thousands of other aliens in America, her position was anomalous. She was a resident, but not a citizen. Congress took cognizance of cases like hers, in the past session, and passed a law permitting certain aliens who entered the country prior to June 3, 1921, to legalize their status.

FIDAC HEAD VISITS WARSAW
WARSAW—The eminent American social worker, Mrs. Adeline Macaulay, president of the Women's Fidac (Federation Interallie des Amiens Camarades), recently reached Warsaw after visiting Cracow, Lwow and Poznan. She was warmly welcomed by representatives of various organizations and several addresses were presented. Mrs. Macaulay intends to lecture in America, as well as in France, on Poland.

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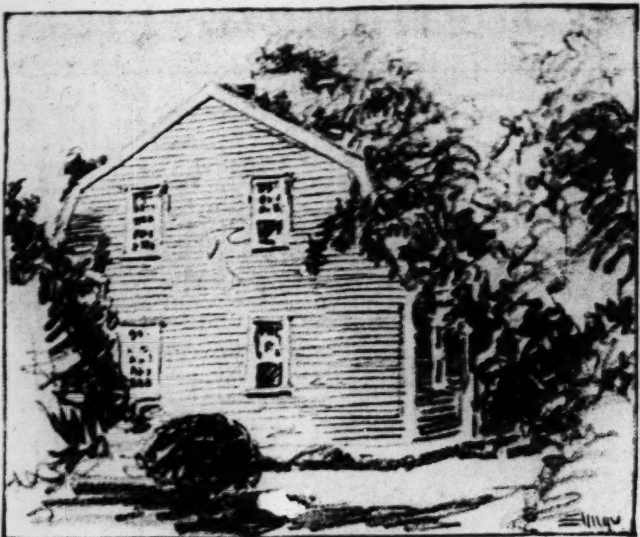
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A Memorial to Roger Williams



Betsy Williams House, Providence, R. I.

Descendants of Doughty Founder of Providence Made It Their Home

In February, 1631, Roger Williams landed at Boston from England and went to Salem to live. There in October, 1635, the Puritans decided to send him back to England because he "broached and divulged new and dangerous opinions against the authority of magistrates" and "writings of defamation both of the magistrates and churches."

This decision was modified and he was allowed to remain in Salem until spring. Nothing happened to carry out the plan until January 1636 when it was decided he should go. But someone gave him sufficient warning so that he was able to evade Capt. John Underhill, charged with carrying it through, and he and his servant Thomas Angell set out on their way to the lodge of Williams' friend Massasoit, the sachem of the Wampanoags. So in the spring of 1636, instead of being on his way back to England, Roger Williams was breaking ground for a dwelling at

Seekonk which is East Providence. In the summer he and his companions, among them William Harris, moved to Mooshasuc and began to lay the foundation of Providence.

One of the most interesting houses now standing and directly connected with the descendants of Roger Williams is the Betsy Williams house, built in 1775 and standing within the borders of Roger Williams park, land for which was originally deeded to the city by Betsy Williams, a direct descendant of the doughty founder of Providence.

The house is in an excellent state of preservation and has been fitted with a collection of the most characteristic articles of its period. It is a charming and comfortable home, small and charming, and there is about it a distinct aroma of historical significance, both on account of its date and its inseparable connection with the lore of Roger Williams in the city.

Possessed of the New Alphabet, Turkey in Throes of Transition

TURKEY is regarding with rather a chastened eye the Latin alphabet which she conferred upon herself with such fervor four or five months ago. Then all was expectation. In a few months, and almost without effort, Turkey was going to throw off the illiteracy which oppresses 70 to 80 per cent of the population. Public expressions were boundless with enthusiasm. If some people had doubts they kept them very private, for this innovation was one of President Mustafa Kemal Pasha's favorite schemes.

But with the passing months people have discovered that even when one knows the letters, one has not yet learned to read Turkish with anything like the old ease and enjoyment. For reading is done, not letter by letter, but word by word, each word being a familiar picture. The difference between the compact, sinuous word-picture in the Arabic script and the elongated, scattered flock of signs which the same word makes in the Latin characters is causing endless head-scratching in Turkey these days. Even those Turks who read a European language fluently find Turkish in the new characters extremely tedious. It is probably a fact that Latin characters are much easier to learn than Arabic, but that once mastered, Arabic is more practical.

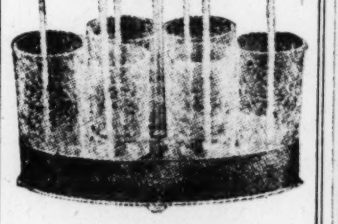
The result has been that after the first curiosity was satisfied Turkey practically gave up reading for printing with the old characters is now a criminal offense. School books are the only literature that is having any sale, and Turkey's leading booksellers are at their wits' end to keep going. Yakup Kadri Bey, who is not only a deputy but one of Turkey's leading authors and a member of the committee which devised and in-

roduced the new characters, writes in the Milliyet of April 5, 1929:

Accustoming the people to read is becoming a serious problem. The intellectual demands of the Turkish people were always rather modest; they have almost touched zero since the new character was introduced. The best proof of this are the five or ten popular magazines which used to be published in Constantinople. Up to three or four months ago some of these illustrated weeklies and monthlies were issuing 20,000 or 30,000 copies. Suddenly this fell off to 2,000, 1,000 or even 500. One by one their owners were compelled to close down. During this first experimental period the dailies made rather a more hopeful showing, but now the demand for them has also begun to fall off.

After stating that the crisis is due partly to faulty organization of the publishing trade, he calls on the Government to take immediate steps to reduce the high cost of reading by subsidizing the publishers. He continues:

There are writers today who cannot find a press to print their books. There are publishers who are not in a position to risk even the smallest part of their capital on the fate of



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any literary work. In addition to this, the methods of distribution are so primitive that even under the most favorable conditions it does not find its way over the country, but lies where it was published.

If the publishing business, backed as it is by a fairly experienced printing world, were to be reformed along modern lines, we would see a thousand per cent increase in all classes of readers.

Following its important and hopeful step of introducing the new characters, the Government must assume this responsibility as well. To believe that the reform will succeed without this backing would be an inexplicable blindness. If the State refuses to take over the printing and publishing industry, all the benefits which we had expected from the new characters will be lost.

But Turkey needs something even more fundamental than help from a harassed Government for the Turkish publishers. Unless the people set to work with patience and determination to master the new letters thoroughly, no amount of printing will help them. For the time being, this reform has simply piled a new illiteracy on top of the old, and much will have to be done before Turkey gets back to her starting point and begins to build up a nation that can read.

Czechoslovak Note More Conciliatory

BUDAPEST—Czechoslovakia's reply to the Hungarian note over the frontier incident at Hirtz Nemethi has been handed to the Foreign Minister here. The note is conciliatory, and there is no mention of the demands formerly made by Czechoslovakia. It is generally expected that Czechoslovakian railway traffic across the frontier will be resumed immediately.

A dispute arose between Czechoslovakia and Hungary over the arrest of a Czech railway official by Hungarians for alleged espionage. The Czechoslovakian railway authorities, it is said, have been empowered to negotiate privately with the Hungarian officials for the resumption of traffic, which has been disorganized by the incident.

The note is said to have declared that the trial of Vincenz Peoha, the arrested official, will be watched closely by the Government and the people of Czechoslovakia.

FORD PLANTS RUBBER TREES ON 12,000 ACRES

PARA, Brazil (By U. P.)—Despite a lack of laborers the Ford Company has completed with its contract to plant 12,000 acres in rubber trees at Seringueiras, according to travelers arriving in Para from the concession. The Ford Company has spent \$60,000 for supplies and equipment in the Belem market within a week, it was said.

DRY MEASURES MAKING STRIDES, FORD ASSERTS

Motor Manufacturer Tells Interviewer 'Business and Booze Are Enemies'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Enforcement of the dry law in the United States is improving all the time and when public opinion is properly educated on the subject of prohibition, the law will be adequately enforced, says Henry Ford, in an interview in the current issue of the Christian Herald.

The prohibition question is no longer debatable, Mr. Ford declared, since the dry law is now part of the Constitution. It should be obeyed just as any other law, "and that's all there is to it."

"Liquor cannot be mixed with any type of business and must be outlawed as a safety measure under the modern social system, with its rapid means of transportation and complicated machinery," he said. "Liquor never did anybody any good," Mr. Ford continued. "I'm against it in every form."

"I wouldn't have a laborer who drinks. He can drink neither on nor off duty. We can't afford to trust machinery that costs thousands of dollars, or priceless human lives, to a worker who poisons himself, even if he does his drinking outside of working hours."

"I do not want a man working for me if he has the smell of liquor on his breath or if he is known to frequent bootlegging joints."

"No industrial leader with any sense allows booze in his shops. That was stopped long before the Volstead act came about. It was stopped because it hurts business. Business and booze are enemies. I have noticed a great difference in our plants since the prohibition law went into effect. We can't have liquor and automobiles too."

Referring to law enforcement conditions, Mr. Ford declared they were better now than they were during the first years of prohibition, and are getting better all the time. "The people will become educated after a while," he continued "and, just as it is true in any social problem when the truth is known, the law will be enforced. You have to have public opinion back of the law to give it validity, and the way to get public opinion back of prohibition is to educate the people."

ANOTHER KENTUCKY COLONEL
FRANKFORT, Ky. (AP)—Gov. Flem D. Sampson has appointed as an honorary colonel on his staff Aubrey L. Maddox, Hartford, Conn.



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Everybody knows about the convenience of electric refrigeration . . . its dependability, its economy, its convenience. But, few housewives know about the really substantial saving in food costs made possible by the electric refrigerator . . . Perishable foods are kept fresh and pure for days at a time, and definite savings result. In addition, electric refrigerators freeze dainty desserts and make ice cubes for beverages . . . And when you figure the cost of operation, you'll find it remarkably low.

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Interregiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

PRELIMINARY HENLEY EVENTS

Toronto Argonauts Fail to Make a Good Showing in Canadian Rowing

ST. CATHARINES, Ont.—Although there were 13 events on the program for the first day of the forty-second annual Henley regatta of the Canadian Association of Rowing Clubs, the Toronto Argonauts failed to make a good showing in the Canadian Rowing events.

The outstanding feature of the day was the failure of the Toronto Argonauts, who won the club championship a year ago, to finish in front in any of the events in which they were competing, and the defeat of the junior eight by Wyandotte was a decided upset. The Toronto Argonauts were expected to win the junior final and thereby qualify to race for the Hamilton Memorial Trophy.

The Toronto crew stepped away from the line in the second heat of the junior eight, but in the third heat they were beaten by the Wyandotte crew from Wyandotte, who won the Hamilton Memorial Trophy.

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Hall and Mercur in Semifinals

Advance in Eastern Sectional Doubles—G. S. Mangin and King Win

NEW YORK—J. Gilbert Hall and Frederic Mercur made their delayed appearance in the eastern sectional doubles championship at the Crescen Athletic Club Thursday, and when play for the day had been concluded had secured the semifinal round with the aid of a bye and two victories.

The other delayed team, Gregory S. Mangin and H. Beckley Bell, was compelled to forfeit, on account of the failure of the latter to appear, after a series of defaults of other teams had held the place open for two days.

The semifinal matches for the metropolitan grass tennis section were the shortest and most one-sided ever known in the history of the classic. Gregory S. Mangin, encountering the local leader, the Japanese player, disposed of him by a score of 6-0, 6-1, 6-1, and Dr. George King, with even greater speed, swamped Jerome Lang, 6-0, 6-0, 6-0.

The other semifinal brackets in the doubles were filled by a local pair, the winners of the day before, Mangin and Bell, who will encounter Hall and Mercur this afternoon, by the late pair, Gregory S. Mangin and H. Beckley Bell, who will encounter Hall and Mercur this afternoon, by the late pair, Gregory S. Mangin and H. Beckley Bell, who will encounter Hall and Mercur this afternoon.

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CANADA TENNIS NEAR FINALS

Both Semifinals in Men's Singles to Be International Affairs

TORONTO, Ont.—Although Thursday's program was held up by an all-night rain, the afternoon tennis activities in the afternoon were confined to the Kn-Tout-Cas courts, considerable progress was made in the various events comprising the Canadian lawn tennis championships. Both the ladies' singles and doubles are down to the final, while the men's singles and doubles have been reduced to four survivors. Five pairs have reached the eighth in the mixed doubles, and the junior events, ladies' and men's, as well as the veterans' doubles and singles are within hail.

The final of the ladies' singles was a result of Thursday's matches, both semifinals in the men's singles will be international affairs, while the final of the ladies' doubles will be a meeting of representatives of Toronto and Ottawa.

Miss Wade Stars

One of the outstanding features of the week has been the playing of Miss Wade, the youthful local star. She is in the final of the ladies' singles and doubles as well as the junior events, and also in the semifinals of the mixed doubles. Last week in the Ontario championships she was in the four finals in the same events.

All four matches in the men's singles necessitated more than three sets Thursday, with Francis A. Shields of Montreal having to go five sets, and in both cases the fifth was a deuce set, before eliminating C. W. Leslie of Montreal and Gilbert Stanger of Toronto. Leslie started off strongly against Shields, winning the first two sets and being well on the way to a semifinal, but in the third set, which was the longest of the day, he was defeated by Shields, who won the match in three sets.

Wright won the first and third sets, but lost the second and fourth, and the match was decided in the fifth set, which was the longest of the day. Wright won the first and third sets, but lost the second and fourth, and the match was decided in the fifth set, which was the longest of the day.

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One of the Holes the Golfers Will Have to Conquer in the U. S. Amateur Tourney

Phillips Finlay of Harvard One of the Few Players Who Hate Unofficially Covered Famous Links in Better Than 72

DEL MONTE, Calif.—So far par has evaded any official attempts against it at Pebble Beach links where the United States amateur golf championship will be determined Sept. 2-7. The official course record is 73 (1 over) was made by John McHugh, San Francisco, on the second day of the qualifying round of the recent California amateur championship in which McHugh successfully defended his title which was won by Jack F. Neville of Monterey Peninsula Country Club, San Francisco. McHugh in the semifinals and winning from Franklin C. Stevens Jr. of Pebble Beach in the final.

Chandler Egan had completely revised the Pebble Beach course for the coming tournament, Dr. Paul Hunter of Pasadena, former California champion, was credited with a 71. Both Finlay and Hunter have entered this year's National. Young Finlay has been playing great golf since he started the tour. On the preceding day he shot a 74 in spite of a "young lady." This score included 4's on every par-3 hole. On the preceding day he shot a 73 and missed 6 putts for birdies. Finlay plans to spend the next few weeks in practice at Pebble Beach.

There is much speculation as to what Robert T. Jones Jr. will do at Pebble Beach when he reaches here some 10 days before the start of the tournament. General opinion concedes Jones at least one or two pounds under 70. However, it is freely predicted that most of the visiting stars will find the ocean and other natural and artificial hazards at Pebble Beach quite severe, and that "bank all putts." His card follows:

Out 4 5 4 3 2 5 6 4—37
In 2 4 3 2 4 3 5—37
A number of months ago, before H.

the second set, Tilden took only one hole, the second on his own service. Otherwise the Frenchman had complete command. He returned Tilden's cannon-ball service with electrifying speed, smashing with deadly precision from all parts of the court and volleyed superbly. Tilden tried all the ball on the rise to shoot it back so fast that the Frenchman had no time to react.

Tilden tried to stem the tide at the opening of the third set, but he was twice again to deceive. He was finding Cochet's backhand no longer vulnerable.

Cochet quickly won three games in a row, breaking through Tilden's service in the third game, as he took the ball on the rise to shoot it back so fast that the Frenchman had no time to react.

Tilden fought for every point, although realizing he was facing defeat. The American with a goodly game on his own service, but Cochet nonchalantly pushed his lead to 4-2.

Through the last two games easily. The point score:

Cochet 3 4 4 4 4 4 3—25
Tilden 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—7

STROKE ANALYSIS

Cochet A. P. N. O. D. F.
Tilden 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

STROKE ANALYSIS

Cochet A. P. N. O. D. F.
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TWENTY-TWO CHESS MASTERS TO PLAY

Czechoslovakia Planning for Big International Tourney

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (AP)—Twenty-two of the world's greatest chess masters will gather here on Aug. 31 to participate in an international tournament, and Czechoslovakia is planning to treat them royally.

F. J. Marshall of New York will represent the United States; Jose R. Capablanca, Cuba; F. D. Yates, England; E. D. Bogoljubov, Germany, and Dr. Savitsky, France.

Chess experts say the final struggle for the championship probably will rest among Capablanca, Bogoljubov, and Dr. Alekhin, the Russian champion.

The Czechoslovak Government is making elaborate preparations for the comfort and entertainment of the chess masters. Special trains will be run from the provinces to Prague in order to give Czechoslovakia a good out of the country an opportunity to see the world's chess experts at play.

Czechoslovakia itself will have difficulty in matching such consummate players as Capablanca, Bogoljubov, and Alekhin, its greatest chess master, Richard Reti, having just passed on. Some of the country's younger and less experienced men, therefore, will have to face the big champions.

STATE TO PERMIT ROCKET TESTS TO GO ON

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—The experiments being conducted with high-powered rockets near here by Dr. Robert H. Goddard of Clark University may be continued without interference from State authorities, Robert E. Mott, State Fire Inspector, has announced.

Inspector Mott made an investigation on the order of George G. Neal, State Fire Marshal, to determine if there was any menace to public safety.

AMERICAN BOSCH'S BIG GAIN

AMERICAN BOSCH Magneto Corporation reports for the six months ended June 30, 1929, net profit of \$1,000,000, compared with net before taxes in the corresponding 1928 had been \$1,000,000.

AMERICAN BOSCH Magneto's profits for the 1929 first half were equivalent to \$1.50 a share on 207,285 shares, compared with \$1.50 a share before taxes in the first half of 1928.

TENNIS TEAM MATCH CANCELED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The tennis match between the Oxford-Cambridge team and the Agawam Hunt Club agreement was canceled here Thursday. The match was scheduled to be played on the grass courts of the Agawam Hunt Club in Park of Agawam, but the match was canceled because of rain.

LAKE PLACID TENNIS

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Edward McKnight of Springfield, Mass., captured the annual Lake Placid Club invitation tennis tournament here Thursday. He defeated Albert Horton of Providence, R. I., after a 51-game battle. Miss Katherine of Park of Agawam, N. Y., defeated Mrs. H. W. Rowan in the final of the women's singles. The men's doubles final was won by McKnight and Horton.

HELD BREAKS COURSE RECORD

POLAND SPRING, Mass. (AP)—E. R. Held of New York, former Maine open amateur golf champion, lowered by three strokes the Poland Spring record of 82. Held turned in a card of 82 which contained 11 birdies. The record of 85 was held by Herbert Lager, Massachusetts professional.

RAIN HOLDS UP ESSEX COUNTY TENNIS PLAY

MANCHESTER, Mass.—Rain prevented the playing of any of the matches Thursday in the Essex County tennis tournament. The tournament was held at the Essex County tennis club, but the rain held up the play.

PICK-UPS

THE St. Louis Cardinals are now only 1 1/2 games behind the Yankees in the National League. The Cardinals have won three straight from Philadelphia, but the Yankees have won three straight from the Cardinals.

NOT LIKELY TO PLAY IN EUROPE AGAIN

NEW YORK (AP)—Miss Helen N. Wills, three times tennis champion at Wimbledon, announced on her arrival here from Europe today that she doubts if she will ever play in Europe again.

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A compact outfit to take right along with you wherever you go. Two pair Drop Forged Shoes, Two Socks, pad of Score Sheets and Rules of Game, all packed in handy carrying box.

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Household Arts and Crafts

Devices for the Canning Season

ONE of the biggest helps devised for the home maker within recent years is the stainless steel jar. While this is useful every day, it is during canning and preserving time that it is especially appreciated, for the chemical action of the metals from which paring knives were made only a short time ago so discolored fruit that oftentimes women had to depend upon dull-edged silver knives for all such work. The blades of the stainless steel knife are kept of razor sharpness and so will cut considerable time and drudgery from the work of preparing fruits for any purpose. Such knives are not expensive, either. Today they may be found even on the counters at the five-and-ten-cent stores.

In preparing to peel peaches or tomatoes, a wire basket that fits into a large kettle will be found most helpful. Fill the basket about half full of fruit and plunge it into a kettle of boiling water. When the water again comes to the boil, lift out the basket and set it in cold water. After such scalding and cooling, skins are very quickly and easily removed, and the product made ready for the kettle. All through the year, too, this little wire contrivance will be found very convenient for many purposes, some being: cooking fruits and vegetables whole, washing greens and salad vegetables, trying croquettes, doughnuts and the like.

Lacking such a basket, the next best device is a duplex serving fork by means of which fruits may be lifted from the hot water. Home makers who do considerable canning should own one of these, in any case, as something of the kind is quite necessary for lifting from boiling water jars that have been sterilized and cans of fruits and vegetables that have been cooked in the hot-water-bath canning outfit. While a regular jar lifter is a good thing to own, if one must make a choice, a device like the duplex forks finds

considerable favor, because it may be used at other times for handling hot baked potatoes and all kinds of dishes from the oven, as well as for removing meats or corn on the cob from kettles in which they have cooked.

Kettles in Duplicate

In buying preserving kettles it is an excellent plan to purchase two exactly alike and of such size as will be useful at all seasons of the year. In many instances, too large a kettle is seldom used and is not so much a convenience as it is a spur to overdo. It is much easier to promote a happy home life by doing each day a little canning that can easily be added to the regular duties than it is to do such a lot at one time that the unusual confusion and exertion upsets the regular habits of the household.

Another advantage in owning two kettles just alike is that in making jelly one need not measure the juice when time to add the sugar. If the juice is in one kettle, set the other alongside of it and fill it with sugar until the level comes up almost to the line formed by the juice. Or, if only a cupful of sugar is to be allowed for each cupful of liquid, fill the second kettle with water to the same height as the first, and measure that to determine the amount of sugar needed. Instead of wasting juice as usual and energy in additional dishwashing.

Conserving Motions

For the occasional stirring so necessary in the canning season, the long-handled spoon with a hook on the end whereby it may be kept at the edge of the kettle, is essential, and this implement is just as useful the year around as it is at preserving time. A skimmer similarly equipped for lifting out fruits and vegetables is another big help, as well as an enameled quart-sized saucepan with a good pouring lip whereby a pint or more of fruit and juice may be transferred at one time to the preserving jars. It is working with inadequate utensils that makes most canning seem tedious. Being able with one motion to fill a jar or to lift a fruit seems more like play than work.

An easy way to fill jelly glasses is to strain the jelly through cheesecloth over the mouth of a pitcher and then pour from that utensil. A small pot with a cover and a spout is excellent as a receptacle for paraffin, whether new or old. In this the pieces may be melted quickly and the liquid poured over the jelly when

needed. And at other times dust is kept out by the cover.

A fruit funnel that directs the product right into the jar without waste and mess is another help quite out of proportion to the small amount it costs. Some makes are supplied with attachments so they may be used not only as a fruit funnel, but also as a dipper, a fruit funnel with a strainer, a spout funnel or a spout funnel with a strainer.

Strainers and Molds

For all-around, practical service, the strainer with extension handles will be found a great convenience. These may be extended so they form a support over any dish up to a foot in diameter, and they eliminate the annoying tipping that is incurred with some of the single-handed models when they have been used a while. The extension handle, too, enables one to use both hands in the work, quite an advantage when hot foods are concerned.

Another strainer on the market is elevated on a wire tripod so it may be set into a large container or over a small one. With this comes a masher, so the combination is called a potato and vegetable strainer. It is quite a convenience when making cuttings and jellies. There are also pan rim strainers with prongs that slip over the edge of a pan to hold the strainer in position.

One such jelly strainer consists of a jelly bag suspended from a ring that is held over the container by similar wire prongs. Still another jelly strainer is held above a round wire platform on which a kettle may be placed to catch the juice as it drips from the cloth bag.

There are all sorts of molds for jelly that are useful for the small left-over amounts during the canning season, though they are generally used only for desserts prepared from flavored gelatin. One can never have too many of these as their attractive shapes make more than usually appetizing bits of food that otherwise would often be wasted.

Preserve Cookers and Canners

There are on the market a number of excellent pressure cookers that not only cut the time appreciably in canning, but also insure successful preserving. Such a cooker may be used every day in the year for the preparation of entire meals over one burner, so the convenience, instead of being an expensive addition to the kitchen equipment, is really paid for in a short time by lower fuel bills. Such a cooker is especially recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture for canning meats and some vegetables that cannot be depended upon for successful preservation in the water bath canner.

A water bath canner suitable for preserving fruits and most vegetables may be made by setting into the bottom of the wash boiler a wire pan grate or meat rack on which to place the jars. Such supports may be secured in sizes from about eight inches square to one of about the same width but twice as long. Aside from the purposes mentioned, one finds such a rest a convenient cake

and cookie cooler, or a necessary part of a steamer improvised from two pans when necessary.

Then there are can wrenches to seal the jars after the food has been cooked and the containers are still hot, and to open them when that food is to be used. Some are made of heavy steel, well riveted, even nickel-plated and polished. Adjustable to a can top of any size, the jars may be sealed while still very hot. Such a convenience takes all the guess-work and labor from trying to seal hot jars by hand, and the small cost is often made up by one can that keeps and that otherwise would be lost.



Courtesy of Robert McBratney & Co., Inc. This Decorative Linen, Called Pepper Tree, Was Designed by Oscar Hauenstein for the Metropolitan Museum of Art and Supplied by Robert McBratney & Co. It is Used in the "Wave Study" by Ralph T. Walker, a Unit in the Recent Exhibition of Interiors. The Room is Done in Japanese Ash and Maple and Iron Touched With Silver, and Into This Scheme the Rusty Tones of the Pepper Tree Window Draperies Flow With a Pleasant and Soothing Rhythm.

Fruit Cornstarch Pudding

During the canning season it is well to aim to have left a pint or two of juice each time any fruit is put up. This should be canned and labeled to be used for fruit cornstarch puddings, that are delicious, especially when made of strawberry, loganberry, raspberry, cherry, pineapple or peach juice. The sirup is thickened with cornstarch according to the directions on the package for blanc mange, turned into molds to cool and become firm, then served unmixed with whipped cream and a candied cherry on top, or with plain cream, or a garnish of the sliced canned fruit. People who eat it always exclaim over its deliciousness and novelty, and it is valuable for a quick company dessert that can be made in the morning before the routine of a business day.

Home Making

The Saving Grace of a Lively Curiosity

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

SAM WALTER FOSS once wrote a poem about a man who wanted to know how God made the world. "Out or nothing" at all. Why it wasn't made square, like a block or a brick. "Solid or roun" like a ball. How it managed to stay held up in the air. "An' why it don't fall. All sich kin' er things, above an' below. He wanted to know."

An afternoon spent with a certain young lad of "half past two" years usually leaves me with an uneasy consciousness of the number of things that I do not know. The queries to which I must reply "I don't know" never fail to make me realize what a marvelous world we are living in and how full it is of a number of things.

"What makes ducks swim?" "Why does the downy woodpecker cling to the trunk of the tree?" "What does the woodchuck say?" "What makes the moon stay up in the sky?"

When I reply, "I don't know," back comes the question, "Why don't you know?" to which there seems to be no answer except to continue the circle.

When that young man settles his curly head on the pillow each night he knows a great many things of which he had no conception when he started his quest and questions in the morning, and all because he is possessed of a lively curiosity and the whole world is so new and fresh to him.

Best Things Haven't Been Done Yet

I have read somewhere of a man who retired from business some 40 years ago saying that he was no longer interested because he felt that all the real creative work had been done. He said that everything which could be of any real value to people or industry had been discovered; there would be no more great inventions, no more important improvements. In short, there was no place in the scheme of things for his remarkable genius, because everything had reached the peak of improvement and perfection. And this was before the development of the automobile to any great extent; before the days of travel by air; before the advent of the radio; even before the general use of the telephone!

A young woman who, some years ago, was possessed of a happy curiosity, wished to travel, to discover, to invent, but circumstances made it necessary for her to remain at home

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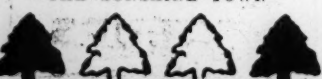
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If your hair tends to be oily, use Packer's Pine Tar Shampoo. This preparation leaves the hair fluffy, with a natural sparkle.

If your hair tends to be dry, there is for you the lovely golden Packer's Olive Oil Shampoo. Leaves hair soft

and silky, more easily manageable. Into both preparations go the skill and care that have made Packer's Tar Soap famous for shampooing for three generations. At drug and department stores.

Sample, 10¢

Please state whether you wish the pine tar, the olive oil, or the tar soap. Address PACKER, Dept. 26-G-2, 101 W. 31st St., New York, N. Y.

Olive Oil — Pine Tar

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"Here's a reason I found"

Grape-Nuts, served with milk or cream, makes the light breakfast a satisfying one—well-balanced, nourishing.

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ration, we shall be certain to arrive at new and lovely lanes through which we may lead to happiness those with whom we are in intimate contact, and this will, after all, be more satisfying than the plaudits of the crowd.

Summer Pudding

What is known as "summer pudding" in English households is an easily prepared and delicious dessert, or "sweet," as it is called in England. Fresh berries, strawberries, raspberries or blackberries, or combinations of these with other fruits, are especially suited to this dish.

The first step in the procedure is to line a buttered bowl with slices of white bread cut somewhat less than a half-inch thick, and to cut also a slice for the top or cover, and, if the dish is deep enough for an intermediate layer of bread. The quantity of berries sufficient to fill the dish is crushed slightly so that the juice escapes freely. It is sweetened to taste and put in a saucepan in which it is heated quickly and then removed from the stove. The fruit must be stirred in. If made in the morning it will be ready to serve in the evening.

Soft custard, plain or whipped cream should accompany this summer pudding. When turned out on a serving dish it can be decorated with selected berries set in rosettes of whipped cream.

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Exalting the Camp Stool

An easily made luggage stand for the guest room has for its foundation an inexpensive folding camp stool. This will be found just the right height on which to place a suitcase or handbag while packing or unpacking. The woodwork of these stools is usually white, so it can easily be coated with enamel paint to harmonize with the prevailing color of the room in which it is to stand. The canvas seat need not be removed but over it can be stretched a strip of cretonne matching the furnishings of the room, the fastening being accomplished with small nails or even thumb tacks on the under side of the framework.

Where such a stand is to be used in a library or living-room to hold a small tray or a few magazines, it may take on a more formal air by having the frame enameled in black with bands of metal or of a bright color, and the seat covered with a piece of brocade. These are convenient little stands for the piazza or garden and can be made to have an air of elegance quite out of proportion to their humble origin.

Offer to Monitor Readers

Every Child's Magazine

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Beautiful thoughts of love, truth and happiness in stories, poems, exact plays, games, nature, travel, music, art, etc. GRACE SORENSON, Editor, 109 N. 13th St., Omaha, Neb.

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Joyous Summer Refreshment—so convenient to serve—so delicious!

Fruit Punch: To one pint of Welch's add the juice of one orange and two lemons and dissolve a cup of sugar in it. Then add two pints of water and serve cold... Enough for 20 punch cups.

With Lemonade: A real thrill awaits you in your first glass of Welch lemonade. The glowing purple juice gives new charm, new taste, new pleasure.

With Sparkling Water: Welch's blends deliciously with other fruit juices—and is particularly appealing if you add sparkling water. It delights and refreshes you.

With Ginger Ale: Partly fill tumblers with Welch's—then fill with ginger ale. Chill well before serving.—A subtle blend that men especially appreciate.

For Breakfast: Fruit nourishment and a delectable sweetness are present in the juice of luscious Concord. And what an eye-opener, what a time-saver! A pint serves five more if diluted, and some prefer it so. Try it for tomorrow's breakfast. A welcome change!

Welch's Grape-Nuts

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EDUCATIONAL

Hunch and Eager, the Outback of Australia Mails Its Lessons

FOR a long time I have wanted a really intimate glimpse of the manner of conducting the correspondence school established nine years ago by the Government Education Department. Now that I have had it, this romantic, courageous organization appears more than ever. Not only overseas, and particularly in the United States, has an interest in the system been created, but throughout Australia itself. In the picturesque phrase of Charles Lewis (secretary to the Director of Education), who has given me this paper behind the scenes, the pupils served by the correspondence school are to be found in the lonely light-houses on the tropic north coast of the continent, in the cold and stormy south coast in small islands of the Southern Ocean; in the wide spaces of the interior where sheep and cattle are bred; in the newly peopled, wheat-growing areas; in the outcrops of railway employees; along the great transcontinental railway and in the fertile fruit-growing areas of the River Murray.

Some of the parcels containing the lessons are sent to their destination by rail or motorcar, some by train, but many are left to be sent more from the houses of pupils, who think it no hardship to send long distances to the office to mail or to receive them. There are scholars doing correspondence courses as far as 800 miles from the office. As much as 210 miles the parcels are sent to the examination centers. The parcels are sent to the examination centers by rail or motorcar, some by train, but many are left to be sent more from the houses of pupils, who think it no hardship to send long distances to the office to mail or to receive them. There are scholars doing correspondence courses as far as 800 miles from the office. As much as 210 miles the parcels are sent to the examination centers. The parcels are sent to the examination centers by rail or motorcar, some by train, but many are left to be sent more from the houses of pupils, who think it no hardship to send long distances to the office to mail or to receive them.

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One mother wrote recently to the department: "The girls have to do their work in the barn so as to get a little peace." Another—an industrious and unselfish mother, this one—mentioned, with a piquant glimpse into the domestic life, "Washing day is a good day for lessons, for I can get the children around the washbasins in the washhouse, and give them spelling and tables." In one northern family the children begin the day by milking eight cows, and drawing water for 30 head of cattle. Yet the work done by these families is above the average standard.

Then you get this charming sidelight. A number of the children, having completed the course of the correspondence school, are now attending a secondary institution. Among the very grateful letters received was this one: "Christina will be attending the high school now. We feel we cannot thank you sufficiently for the trouble and care you have been in giving Christina a good primary education. Looking back on the time before she started with the correspondence school, I must confess that I was often worried and puzzled to know what we were going to do to educate her. The school solved all our troubles. I have also been helped from Christina's lessons as, going through them with her, I have learned quite a host of half-forgotten things which may help in my career."

In some families the school work is done under the direction of a paid supervisor—perhaps a girl who has gained her qualifying certificate, or a young woman lacking academic achievement who is capable of teaching with the help of the correspondence school. In the majority of cases, however, as Mr. Lewis explains, the supervisor is the mother who has this task to her multifarious household duties, and to educate her children is generally in inverse ratio to the sum of her own educational attainments. Though she often pathetically explains that she has had very little schooling, she contrives by a combination of woman wit and mother love to help her children to achieve results that would redound to the credit of

the facts they convey. That extraordinary collection of information, "The Swiss Family Robinson," still used, talks of monkeys throwing coconuts down from the "branches" of the coconut tree. A marginal note might convey to boys and girls that facts are not always true because they appear in print. Again a history book states that the country people sided with the king (Charles I) and the town folk with Cromwell. This, with no comment on the changed position of country and town since those days, is apt to give the reverse of a true picture of the significance of this statement.

Nowadays we need not perpetuate such ugly thoughts. Stories suggesting kindness and beauty and humor are all around us. To mention only one or two volumes there are "Mother Stories," by Maud Lindsay; "Stories to Tell to Children," by S. Bryant; some of Kipling's "Just So Stories"; and for longer tales "Alice" and "Peter Pan," and several others prove an unfailing source of wholesome enjoyment.

Literary Appreciation. A third consideration which is, of course, involved in the other two is the training of a child's literary appreciation. This is worth stressing because people sometimes tell, for example, Hans Andersen's facts apart from Hans Andersen's phrasing with the result that something substantial is lost. Appropriate diction, balance of sentence, rhythm of phrase are all part of the story. A story is not just its string of facts. Some stories depend more on their wording than do others. The "Just So" stories would be nothing without Kipling's turns of phrase. In "Alice," the "White Rabbit," the "Duchess" he given their own speech they would cease to be their amusing selves. Appropriate diction gives children the sense of the fitness of things. It is difficult to explain to a young dramatist what is wrong about "Harold" addressing "William," "Hello, William!" but even a child feels the dignity of the "Art Thou" of Pilate as against the "Are you" of the story is paraphrased by someone devoid of literary sense. The scene loses something intangible but quite definite.

Another use that stories have is the enlargement of imagination that affords background for information. Tales of different geographical regions, of different historical times, are valuable for this purpose. Children who have a good visual impression of scenes are more likely to apprehend rightly facts connected with these scenes. Children picturing William I in an England of today cannot understand the feudal system.

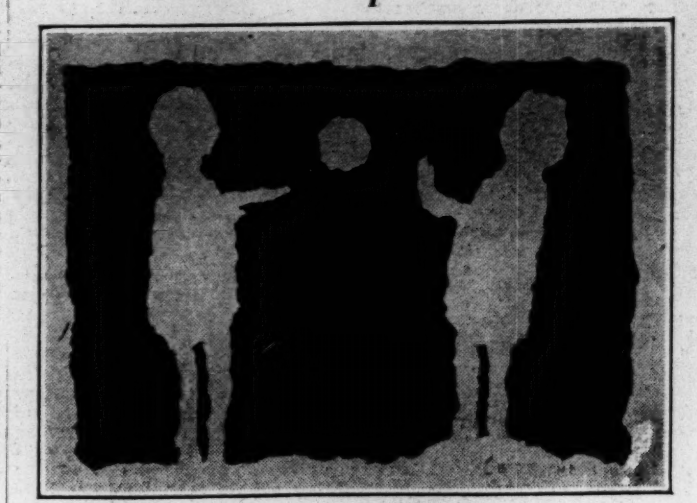
Getting the Whole Picture. Realizing this particular use of stories we should take care to supply ones that care for the accuracy of

Paper Tearing as a Foundation for Other Steps in School Art

Reading Circle. In addition to the ordinary curriculum, a reading circle, conducted by the head mistress, has been formed, and the more advanced pupils are thus encouraged to study the classic literature. The members of the circle pay for their own books, and thus form the nucleus of a library for themselves. From the beginning the pupils are stimulated in the reading habit, and to this end a circulating library has been established. This has been a source of inspiration and delight to both children and parents. Requests often reach the teachers for such books as "David Copperfield," "Lorna Doone," "Treasure Island," and the ever-loved "Little Women." Pages on domestic economy are prepared each month by an experienced member of the staff, and are sent out with the lessons. The object is at once to help the mothers of the pupils, and to stimulate in the elder girls a love for housework and the domestic arts. This branch of the work is a source of pleasure and interest to the isolated lonely housewife, and explains Mr. Lewis, especially as she sometimes contributes some of her cherished recipes for the benefit of others similarly placed.

When parents with—or without—their children visit Adelaide, the seldom fail to call at the headquarters of the correspondence school to meet their friends, the teachers. To the outback child, the correspondence school is not second in interest to the Zoological Gardens or the museum. Since 1923 pupils have been prepared for the tests known as the qualifying certificate examination. The holder of the certificate is entitled to attend a state high school which, in turn, prepares students for the university. Sixty-one correspondence school pupils have gained this certificate. One pupil in a recent examination secured a sufficient number of marks to obtain an exhibition valued at £60, and is now a student at a private secondary school in the city. Many former scholars are at present attending state high schools and private secondary collegiate schools. The names of some of them are to be found in university past lists.

"It is acknowledged by those who are competent to express an opinion," Mr. Lewis told me, "that it is possible, with a properly organized system of correspondence teaching to take to the most remote and isolated parts of the country the benefits of the education provided by the State, and, at the same time, to bring into the circumscribed experiences of those who are seeking their living in desolate places, a wider vision, and some gleams of brightness."



"Ball Pass," a Paper-Tearing Project.

PAPER tearing affords an excellent method by which small children can gain sufficient practice in the study of form and grouping to enable them intelligently to visualize their everyday experiences. In the Drummond School of Chicago, Miss Maghild T. Gronquist recently spent several months with a group of second and third graders, using paper as a medium of expression and her experience has shown that as foundation work for all forms of art work it has many advantages.

In the beginning of her paper-tearing work, Miss Gronquist gave her children ordinary newspaper print to practice upon. Later when their fingers had become accustomed to this medium, regular tearing paper, similar in texture to drawing paper, but of a lighter weight, was provided. The first lesson, and we might add, also the fourteenth, consisted in learning how to tear a border for the picture on three sides of a sheet 3x10 inches in size, holding the paper in the hands and using the thumbnails of both hands after the manner of a pair of scissors.

At first the borders were of amusing outline, some thin and some fat, but after two weeks' practice a fairly even border could be torn on three sides of the paper. This border was then turned back out of the way and the bulky center portion was torn into the desired picture. The dog,

"Doll Ride," From Torn Paper. These Are Done All in One Piece, Including the Frame.

rabbit, duck and horse were the first subjects. Occasional blackboard drawings were used to supplement the tearing lessons. As the same subjects were used, these afforded the teacher an opportunity to correct the mistakes of her pupils by individual assistance. It also gave the children an opportunity to crystallize their ideas. They would then return to the paper work with renewed interest.

Bettering Their Own Work. Although much repetition was necessary to acquire dexterity, Miss Gronquist's students never seemed to lose interest in their work. Every picture was preserved and compared with its predecessor and improvement became a vital issue with each child.

With the completion of the one-figure pictures, the children expressed the desire to tear groups and were allowed to picture their own experiences and the stories of childhood, such as Red Riding Hood and Jack and the Beanstalk. With timely suggestions as to proportion they soon learned to balance their groups intelligently and develop action in their characters.

Caught Up to Others. Although many weeks were spent with paper-tearing to the exclusion of other art work on the regular school program, it was found that the paper-tearing class easily caught up with those who had followed the art course as mapped out for the schools. The paper work had taught small fingers to yield obedience to their owners' slightest movements, to develop skill and ease, which stood them in good stead when taking up pencil, brush or crayon work. The valuable lessons in proportion and grouping did not have to be relearned. An explanation of the use of color seemed all that was necessary to bridge the gap of weeks.

Practical application of paper-tearing can be made in the use of birds, animals and human figures for the books and the illustration of programs. Miss Gronquist's pupils not only made covers for their own books but decorated school programs with such elaborate designs as that of an entire kindergarten orchestra with each member and instrument in its proper position.

Character and Youth. The troop committee. They are "playing the game together." And all the while, by that subtle unseen process that God alone can understand, the intangible thing we call character is being developed in the individuality of the boy.

Character seems to grow in us through human contact. Into the heart of every child comes the influence of an older person, or of several persons. Mother and father ought to be there, first of all. Then come the "boy leaders" and the "girl leaders." And their highest qualification should be to possess clear characters of their own. Technique, expert training of whatever sort and kind, "knowing their stuff" in camp or on the athletic field, is not one-fifth as important as the fact that these professional leaders of our youth possess characters that are sterling and straight.

That daddy pondered the matter very soberly and seriously for a time, and finally declared: "I think you're right. The biggest job I have now, and I'm going to tackle it more earnestly than I ever have tackled any other job!"

This man and his boy are now inseparable companions in everything. He has laid aside many of his former recreational periods, on the golf links, fishing and hunting, that he and the boy may have more time together. "And I have a lot of fun doing it," he says. "More fun than I ever had before. What's more—I have found that the boy's mother can be in with us on much that previously included only me."

The boy joined the Scouts, and is a good one. His father is a member of the troop committee. They are "playing the game together." And all the while, by that subtle unseen process that God alone can understand, the intangible thing we call character is being developed in the individuality of the boy.

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Selecting a Toy on the Basis of What the Child Can Do With It

NOT long ago, while roaming through one of the big department stores, I noticed a couple who were evidently selecting a toy for their first and only child. They looked and looked and seemed to have some difficulty in selecting what they wished. Finally they centered their attention on a little playset of parus pumpkin. The clerk wound it up with a key. A little music box inside played a tune. Out jumped a little white rabbit who danced a bit. The music stopped, the rabbit retired back into the pumpkin shell and the play was over.

It was both amusing and interesting to the parents. The mother remarked, "I think that would amuse George a whole lot." The father added, "Yes, and it will certainly keep him out of mischief." And the clerk finished the discussion, "And all he has to do is to wind it up with the key." And the fond parents went home to Little George to keep him busy and amused by turning the key to a plaster of parus pumpkin.

The playroom implies playthings—bats, balls, tops, kites, dolls, puzzles and the like. A toy is primarily something a child can make or move in some way. The more the child can do with it, the more possibilities he can find in it, the greater enjoyment he will get. Herein lies the fascination of toy drums, swings, tools, roller skates, boxes of paints, puzzles, sand box.

Daddy's foot is a toy when the wee child gets a ride on it. It brings the child a sense of rapid motion and hence is always a delight. The mechanical toy that is wound up and does but one thing is not particularly interesting to the child.

It is obvious, then, that in selecting toys we must consider what the children can do with them. Very often the simpler the toy, the richer its possibilities for the child. It stimulates his imagination. It is the joy and activity that is the essence of play rather than the mere passive admiration of a technical perfection. Far better the box of cloths than from which the children may build

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For directions as to how to help children construct their own toys and find interesting occupations from toys, the following books may be found of value: Bancroft: Games for the Playground, Home, School and Gymnasium. Mary White: The Child's Rainy Day Book. Mary L. Read: Pleasurecraft Manual. Brown: When Mother Let Us Out. Forbush: The Manual of Play. Grey: Two Hundred Indoor and Outdoor Games. Lucas: Three Hundred Games and Pastimes. F. F. T.

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MARKET FOR LIVE STOCK IRREGULAR

Lamb Prices Break Sharply
—Cattle Quotations Mixed
—Hog Receipts Heavy

CHICAGO—The sharp break in fat lamb prices has been the outstanding feature of the week's trade in the live stock markets, as shown in a report by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The price trends in the cattle trade were decidedly mixed. All interests noted, however, that a new high for the season was established at \$16.75. These cattle were strong to 25 cents higher and choice yearlings sold strong to 25 cents higher.

In between grade, matured steers, from 20 to 25 cents, the downward being noted in evidence on both of value to \$12.00. Stockers and feeders were mixed, and sold strong to 25 cents higher, as did common cows and calves, while fat cows met 25 cents.

Choice yearlings sold up to \$16.50, a new top for their weight, and fat hogs sold at \$12.50, a new high for the season. The light yearlings were of value to \$12.50, while value of matured steers was numerous from \$14.50 to \$16.

Most of the choice weight cattle sold above the 100 mark. The steers that arrived were of plain quality and of value to \$12.50. The light yearlings were of value to \$12.50, while value of matured steers was numerous from \$14.50 to \$16.

The decline in dressed lamb prices along with increased receipts of live lambs were factors responsible for the drop of \$1 to \$1.25 during the week. The late top for hogs was \$12.50, and most of the 120- to 200-pound selections ranged from \$11.75 to \$12.25.

Desirable grades of 200- to 250-pound weights sold at \$12.50, and most of the 120- to 200-pound selections ranged from \$11.75 to \$12.25. Packing sales sold from \$9.50 to \$10.00, and most of the 120- to 200-pound selections ranged from \$11.75 to \$12.25.

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NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:30 p.m.)

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American Basic-Industry Shares Corporation

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Sixty-day notes—renewal rate 1/2 %

Four to six months—renewal rate 1/2 %

Bar silver in New York—24 1/2

Bar silver in London—\$11 1/2

Clearing House Funds

Exchanges—Boston, New York

Year ago today—\$1,000,000

Balances—\$1,000,000

Year ago today—\$1,000,000

Year ago today—\$1,000,000

Year ago today—\$1,000,000

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland H. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Helms, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The Peace of the World

IN THE record of the progress of peace, July 24 may well be marked with a red milestone. More than that, the past week in the world's history constitutes a sort of field day for peace. The most confirmed realist must admit that what has happened in such widely separated points as Washington, London, and the banks of the Amur River is indicative of a world-wide sentiment against which the forces which make for war are powerless.

There has seldom been a more impressive spectacle than the ceremony at the White House Wednesday, at which the President of the United States proclaimed the completion of the Kellogg-Briand treaty for the renunciation of war. Representatives of forty-eight nations participating in the pact were present. When the President declared that "the influence of the treaty for the renunciation of war will be felt in a large proportion of all future international acts" many of those present must have reflected that even before its formal completion the treaty had been effective in halting hostilities between China and Russia in a far-off corner of Asia. The moral influence of the pact alone was in this instance effective, but there was a significant promise of a purpose to add material to moral force in the President's reference to the "fulfillment of every opportunity that is calculated to implement this treaty and to extend the policy which it so nobly sets forth." There is no necessary hint of sanctions in this phrase, but there is the suggestion that much remains which may be done by all nations to give the treaty force and also to utilize the spirit which it has evoked by an international agreement for the removal of the causes which in the past have led to the wars now renounced.

Indeed, almost while the ceremonies at the White House were in progress there were being uttered in the British House of Commons words which indicated the purpose of that Government to co-operate in the checking of one potent cause of war, namely naval competition. Premier Ramsay MacDonald announced to the House that because of the Pact of Paris, and as a result of conversation with the United States, there would be an early conference on naval disarmament, that he himself would visit the United States for conference with President Hoover, and finally that as a gesture of friendliness England had ordered suspension of work on two cruisers, two submarines, and other important bits of naval construction. In the course of his speech he laid down one proposition which if followed by all the parties to the pending naval conference will assure success, namely, "We have determined that we shall not allow technical points to override great public issues involved in our being able to come to a settlement." It is interesting also to note that the British Premier expressed the hope that the disarmament conference might be held in a place to be "chosen by the United States, as a recognition of the splendid part played by its President in these transactions."

The reaction of the Administration at Washington to Mr. MacDonald's statement was, of course, immediate. President Hoover responded with a statement in which he expressed appreciation of the generous terms and good will of the British Government, and declared that the United States in response thereto would discontinue work on three cruisers comprehended in this year's construction program. He called attention to the fact that even at that the United States Navy would lag behind that of Great Britain, but he felt that this action was a suitable and proper one to take in view of the initiation of the policy of reducing naval building by Great Britain.

An essential quality of these footsteps on the path of peace is that they have been taken, not by one nation, or even by two, but that they constitute in fact the broadest sort of an international program. At Washington and Westminster words have been uttered of essentially identical import, and acts undertaken, without prior negotiation, of virtually similar effect. And the peace pact, the promulgation of which coincided with these very practical steps toward international harmony, is not to be ascribed to one nation alone. The part played in it by Secretary Kellogg need not be minimized or underestimated at all if due credit is given to M. Briand, Foreign Minister of France, for having initiated it. Nor would it now be in effect save that sixty-two nations have given it their adherence and forty-eight were represented at the moment of its promulgation. Never in the history of the world has there been so much of united effort to establish an enduring peace and to base it upon agreements to which all nations, great and small, whatever their past antagonisms may have been, are now parties. This month of July, 1929, may pass into history as the golden era of peace. It is not a pax Americana, as an over-nationalistic contemporary calls it, but a peace of virtually universal acceptance.

History's New Center of Gravity

HENRY FORD in an idle moment may have uttered his contempt for history, but his name is destined to find place in it just the same. Not the drum and trumpet history—that has gone, the world hopes, forever—but the history of social, intellectual and economic prog-

ress, and it is that history about which the world is mainly concerned today. The center of gravity has shifted, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, pointed out the other day. It has changed, he said, "from those political and military considerations which have been dominant for 300 years and is now resting on considerations that are economic and moral."

Few will dispute his assertion. Are not the international cartels concluded in the last few years, binding nations in trade, commerce and industry, sufficient evidence? Or the flutter over American tariff proposals in Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia? Or, from a moral standpoint, the pacts of peace and friendship, pacts which rifts subsequent to their signing have proved to be no mere scraps of paper? The arts of war are of less importance than the arts of peace in the history of the human race, and the Edisons, the Einsteins and Lindberghs are the heroes of modern times. The captain of industry is in the ascendant, and the political orator, however eloquent or persuasive, is definitely in the background.

The change is welcome. Yet it is necessary to see that the new orientation does not lead to conflicting units, groups which have only a selfish purpose to serve. As long as the economic considerations are employed to better conditions for all, there need be no hesitation in supporting them. The moral considerations ought to take care of themselves.

Civilians for War Lords

AN IMPORTANT tendency in the development of the Chinese Government, which has received very little publicity, even in China, is the increasing participation of civilians in the conduct of the National Government. A group of determined civilian leaders has come to the front in Nanking, according to reliable reports from the Chinese capital, and these men are gradually bringing actual control of the Government into their hands. They have been enabled to do this through the co-operation of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, a war lord who appears to realize that civilian leaders must have a large measure of control even over military affairs if the Government is to be placed upon a firm and lasting basis. This is a novel idea in republican China, and it may not be easy for Western peoples to realize the difficulty of persuading dominant militarists in China to relinquish the control which has been almost entirely in their hands for the last twenty years.

The leaders of the dominant group at Nanking are Hu Han-min and Tan Yen-kai, two men with military training and the title of general, who are nevertheless civilians at heart, and who are fully aware of the necessity of bringing all branches of the Government, including the military arms, under the effective control of a civilian group.

Little by little the militarists have been persuaded to relinquish affairs which come under civilian control as a matter of course in Western countries. The government railways provide a good example. In the past, war lords have taken over operation of the railways within their districts as a natural right, using the revenues for their own purposes and with small regard to the national railway administration. This has been true in most cases under the present Government, but the civilian group has been working steadily to turn over railway operation to the civilian authorities, and has now succeeded in a large measure in attaining this aim.

While Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has realized to some extent the importance of civilian control of the Government, there have been several recent evidences that he remains a war lord at heart. But he has worked with the civilian leaders of the Kuomintang from the beginning of the present revolution and respects their opinions. At times, even recently, he has taken matters into his own hands and acted the role of an old-fashioned military dictator, but apparently his civilian associates have eventually led him back toward the goal of a civilian government toward which they have been working. If this tendency continues to develop as it has done during the last few months, the Kuomintang leaders will have taken a real step forward.

The Scholar and Public Affairs

THE exhortation to "be a snob" which Robert E. Rogers of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology recently addressed to the senior class of his students has aroused almost as much adverse criticism as the celebrated advice to "be a king" that George III received from his mother. One may disagree with some of the phraseology of Professor Rogers, and especially one may feel that his analysis of society as based upon the clash of organized classes would be truer if applied to the western world of the Middle Ages rather than to the Europe and America of the present day. But there is a good deal of sound sense in his thesis that college men as a class should take a more prominent part in public affairs than they have hitherto done; for if they have not some peculiar contribution to make to the world of politics, the justification is largely taken away from those of them who spend three or four energetic years in the pursuit of human learning.

And again, it is to be admitted that, if the political and social influence of college graduates is not so great as might be wished, the fault lies largely with themselves. For the tradition of the scholar throughout the ages has been to keep himself aloof from the affairs of the world. The fleeing theory of Plato that the scholar should keep himself out of the hustle of politics has unfortunately been far more effective than the practice of Socrates in enthusiastically throwing himself into it. But perhaps it will remain effective for only a short time longer; and the Presidency of Thomas G. Masaryk in Czechoslovakia, and the free discussion of Prof. Gilbert Murray as possible British Ambassador to the United States, are good auguries for the future.

But with the entrance of scholarship into the world every care should be taken that the world does not contaminate scholarship. Once the suspicion gains currency that scholarship is open to any influence, whether political or economic, other than the disinterested search for truth, the whole of its virtue is gone out of it; and this warning applies as much to those who control public opinion through the newspapers as to

university professors. And if this intellectual integrity is to be preserved amidst the welter of influences unceasingly beating against it, the scholar cannot afford to act as an isolated and necessarily feeble individual.

Opulent Summer

SOMEONE has complained that the trouble with summer is that there is too much of it while it lasts. This view might seem unreasonable unless, perhaps, expressed by an overzealous nature lover who undertakes to catalogue all the wonders to be observed on a single summer day. There can scarcely be too much of what is beautiful, although, to be sure, in the high noon of summer the beauty of the land is spread out under a sometimes too ardent sun.

No longer is there any need to search out a few shyly blooming flowers, such as gave delight in the earlier months, for now the true aim of spring's experiments in bloom is opulently apparent; and there is instead an embarrassment of choice when plucking the manifold blossoms. The hint of green that ran softly across the fields in May has become a profusion of color in bloom-filled meadows; and the low fringe of flags that early edged the brook now stands a shoulder-high forest of blades that must be pushed aside if one would reach the stream.

Midsummer is a time of affluence in nature's wonders, but there is not too much of it. Were there any complaint, it might be that "Summer's lease hath all too short a date." Meanwhile, the shadows of the leaves, dappling the grass, give delight to one who has the leisure to observe their tremulous motion. The flash of a golden butterfly against the dark of a chestnut tree, or the bronze of a milkweed butterfly, suddenly merged in the brown of a wood-lark path, or the smaller one with polka-dot wings, poised on a pink clover bloom; a row of birds, swinging and visiting on a low branch of a willow beside the brook—there are not too many of these lovely trifles that help to make up the perfection of summer time.

There is an almost universal desire to be out of doors throughout the whole length of the glad season; to rejoice in the gayety of cottage gardens, with their honeysuckle trellises and variegated blossoms, calling the bees through the scented air; to breathe the sweet perfume of upland hills and high plains; or to count the rounded fragrant stacks in the fields where haying is in progress toward orderly provision for later needs.

The grasshoppers and cicadas express their pleasure, shrilling their thin tunes; the dapper dragon fly darts through the sunshine, pivots motionless for a moment on a blade of grass, as if the better to display its wings of sapphire gauze; and in the rich fullness of a single summer afternoon, one may

... touch a hundred flowers
And not pluck one!

Honoring the Dinner Pail

WE KNOW without asking what happened to the old oaken bucket that hung in the well. Moss collected on the brim, its sides began to leak, the iron dipper turned to rust, so that a practical age hurried the bucket to a museum, and substituted a bubbler drinking fountain that requires only that a thirsty man stoop over the bowl, give the pedal a sharp push, and then pick his hat and necktie out of the lilac bushes across the street.

The same relentless modernity is about to overtake another friend of humanity, the old-fashioned dinner pail, unless a generation that has sampled its generous bounty makes itself heard, and that quickly.

Nobody actually knows the name of the first tinner to remove at nighttime the dinner pail's tin cupola, reach eager fingers within, and then exclaim wistfully: "Well, I wonder if we'll have fried chicken today!" But every mother's son is fully aware that for these many years the hard work of the world has been accomplished by members of the Dinner Pail Brigade, men perched in rumbling locomotive cabs, men in grimy coat pits, at factory benches, sitting beside the bronzed sheaves at harvest time. All of these men stayed by the goods, while gentler stuff sought the laden board.

It is cheering news, therefore, to read in the New Haven System Magazine, Along the Line, that Irving E. Weller, railroad delivery clerk at Pittsfield, Mass., stands ready to champion the cause of the disappearing dinner pail. Mr. Weller owns one that has reached its thirtieth birthday. It was fashioned by a jolly tinsmith who knew his trade, and it was made to last a lifetime. "Through rain and sleet, through sunshine and shadow, this glittering treasure chest has been a pal 'good and true,' a servitor always ready to befriend and cheer."

In the past, political chieftains have won popular applause by proclaiming the benefits of "The Full Dinner Pail," but what party ever rode to victory by promising the populace thin cucumber sandwiches and smaller sanitary lunch boxes?

Banish the dinner pail? Never!

Editorial Notes

The widespread protest from different cities of the United States against objectionable cigarette advertising on billboards has resulted in an assurance from the National Association of Outdoor Advertisers that care would be taken to keep offensive "copy" from public posters. Perhaps this may encourage magazine readers to make similar demands regarding cigarette advertisements in their periodicals.

San Francisco's official handshaker is Miss Lorraine Wilson, employed as the Mayor's special "pleased-to-meet-you." Here's an idea for President Hoover, who might displace the White House Spokesman with a White House Handshaker.

And now comes talk as to the proper signals an aviator should make to indicate whether he is turning right or left, or going up or down. Might we not first put a little more effort into making automobile driving signals clearer?

Channel swimming seems out of fashion. Instead we have endurance flying.

"The Handwriting on the Wall"

ONE of the tests included in the United States Civil Service examination for typists is the making of a clean copy from a rough draft. This sounds simple enough, but when you consider that a "rough draft" is usually a manuscript that has been scribbled and scratched and relined and interlined and sidetracked and blotted and blotted until it looks like a picture of barbed wire entanglements, the test takes on a more serious aspect. Yet the untangling of such, the bringing of order out of chaos, is no small part of the typist's work. She has to be more than a handwriting expert.

Doubtless many a typist, when confronted with a baffling page of scrawls, has echoed the words of a certain compositor under similar circumstances: "Had Belshazzar seen this handwriting on the wall, he would have been terrified indeed!" Many otherwise worthy people appear to be "found wanting" when it comes to penmanship. Few people are adept at dictating their essays, their novels, their articles, or even their letters. The majority wrestle with pad and pencil, and the typist is the buffer between the writer and the printer. As such she (or he) deserves a vote of thanks, a medal of respect, and a bow of recognition for patient and intelligent interpretation of many a hopeless looking scrawl, many a page of what is politely called script!

It is interesting to note a few of the anecdotes of the days before the typist and her machine became an accepted and expected part of the scheme of things. In those days the "rough draft" went directly to the printer, and because of his chirography many a literary light was no hero to his compositor. Thackeray's handwriting was almost microscopical. He boasted that he could write the Lord's Prayer on his thumb nail. Charlotte Brontë's writing looked as if written with the point of a needle. R. D. Blackmore, William Black, George W. Cable, and Julian Hawthorne were likewise among the microscopic penmen. Captain Marryat's printer, it is said, was in the habit of putting a pin in the manuscript where he left off, so that he could find the place again. Dickens' penmanship also was of the smallest, and he made the deciphering of it the harder by writing with blue ink on blue paper!

Many anecdotes are told of Carlyle's handwriting. A friend wrote of it: "Eccentric and spiteful little flourishes dart about his manuscripts in various odd ways, sometimes evidently intended as a cross to a t, but constantly receding in an absurd fashion, as if attempting a calligraphical summersault and destroying the entire word from which they sprang. Some letters slope in one way, some in another, some are halt, maimed, and crippled, and all are blind."

Balzac was even worse. His printers stipulated that they be required to work only one hour at a time on his manuscripts. A French writer says that Balzac's words were "interlined, crossed, written upside down, mixed, interlaced, and knotted, forming a word puzzle which made even the stoutest compositor quail." Victor Hugo's manuscripts were said to be a mass of blot and blurs. Byron's handwriting was "a mere scrawl." He was also in the habit of adding extensively to his proofs. It is on record that one poem which contained 400 words when sent to the printer, was expanded to 1500 when the first proof was returned.

Sydney Smith, Montaigne, and Napoleon were aware

of their shortcomings, and refused to read their own copy twenty-four hours after it was written! It is said that Napoleon's letters to Josephine were at first taken to be rough maps of the seat of war! Rufus Choate's signature has been described as looking like "a gridiron struck by lightning." There is an amusing story of him and his penmanship. When repairing his house, he ordered a model, and a model, and a model, and the carpenter a model. Choate failed to find a model, and wrote the workman to this effect. The man viewed the missive from every angle, and decided that it must be the promised plan!

Dean Stanley was asked to contribute an article to a New York magazine, but when it arrived—consternation! It was undecipherable! It had to be returned to England for translation! Nathaniel Hawthorne left numerous manuscripts which were long unpublished because no one could decipher them. Henry Ward Beecher had certain peculiarities of which his daughter, who acted as his copyist, said that she tried to remember: that if a letter was dotted, it was not an i, if it was crossed, it was not a t, and if a word began with a capital, it did not begin a sentence. Prof. E. S. Morse was another distinguished man with original ways of handling a pen. A letter to him from Thomas Bailey Aldrich is both interesting and amusing:

My dear Mr. Morse:

It was very pleasant for me to get a letter from you the other day. Perhaps I should have found it pleasant if I had been able to decipher it. I don't think I mastered anything beyond the date (which I knew) and the signature (which I guessed at).

There's a singular and perpetual charm in a letter of yours: it never grows old, it never loses its novelty. One can say to one's self every morning, "There's that letter of Morse's. I haven't read it yet. I think I'll take another shot at it today, and maybe I shall be able in the course of a few days to make out what he means by those 't's' that look like 'w's' and those that haven't any eyebrows." Other letters are read and thrown away and forgotten; but yours are kept forever unread. One of them will last a reasonable man a lifetime.

Admiringly yours,

T. B. Aldrich.

Horace Greeley stood in a class by himself. Many stories are on record of the difficulties encountered by his associates in deciphering his written messages. Perhaps the best known is that of a man whom he discharged for incompetence. The man, however, used the letter as a recommendation in getting another job, and no one knew the difference!

In view of the fact that there still seem to be numerous careless or thoughtless wielders of even the most modern stylus, the question might be asked, in the words of Ethel Lynn Beers:

Art thou a pen whose task shall be
To dwell in ink
What, writer, dost thou think?

If one's thoughts are worthy of putting on paper, if one has a message for mankind, surely these are too valuable to be obscured by a mere splutter of ink or a blur of crayon. If the pen is to be mightier than the sword, it might be well to handle it with a little more dexterity. However, so long as we have the patient typist to set as "a Daniel come to judgment," the situation is far from hopeless.

G.L.M.

Notes From Nanking

WITH opposition groups in different parts of China gradually losing their strength, the Nanking Government feels that it is finally established on a firm basis. Some policies of the Kuomintang are still vigorously opposed, but probably not more so than in more strongly unified countries. The confidence of party leaders is undoubtedly greater this summer than at any previous time, because they believe a long period of comparative freedom from large-scale civil wars is assured. With nominal unification of the country in the spring of 1928, Kuomintang leaders privately stated that they could establish themselves if they had two years at their disposal. They have now had more than a year, and their position undoubtedly is stronger than it was a year ago. Even the enemies of the present government admit that nothing better is in sight.

The decision of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang to limit the period of "political tutelage" to six years from this summer is regarded as one of the most important made by the party heads. It will be recalled that the party founder, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, stipulated that the Chinese revolution should be divided into three periods, the first of unification by force, the second of political tutelage, in which the people should be taught the fundamental ideals of self-government, and the third of real representative government. Nanking chiefs have not previously indicated just how long they believed the second period would continue, and the fact they now feel sufficiently confident to set a definite limit, is regarded as significant. This action was, perhaps, inspired at this time by the demand of Chinese liberals for a more definite statement of the rights of the common people.

T. V. Soong, the Minister of Finance, is probably the hardest working man in China these days. He has traveled to all parts of the country since nominal unification a year ago, and has endeavored to persuade provincial authorities of the importance of an effective central financial control. The extent of his success will not be apparent for some time. He has at least been permitted to place his own nominees in Hankow, Canton, and Peiping, and these men may be trusted to attempt education of provincial authorities. He has taken with him American advisers on his trips to Canton and Hankow, and these have helped to reorganize the provincial finances. Even under the monarchy, the Chinese provinces did not make very large returns to the Central Government, so that the idea is novel, and it is therefore inevitable that some time will be required for the local groups to realize its importance in establishing domestic and foreign credit.

Persistent protests from North China have finally persuaded the Nanking Government to abolish the so-called district system for universities, established a year ago when the Nationalist armies took over the north. The educational leaders here were besieged with requests for money for education for all parts of China, and were at a loss as to suitable distribution of the funds in hand. They finally worked out the district system, which allotted educational funds in equal portions to the various districts into which China was divided. But the Peiping schools, which have always been the largest and most influential in the country, were dissatisfied with this arrangement, and contended that each school should be allotted funds on the basis of its needs and importance. Agitation has been carried on to persuade the government educational bureau to alter the scheme, and the campaign has now been successful.

The Government has succeeded better than most persons had expected in providing funds for government schools. It has not been possible to expand the schools, and in some cases expenses have been sharply cut, but teachers who have been several months in arrears in previous years have not been far behind at any time this year, and before the end of summer it appears the Government will be able to find money for all of their salaries for the year.

An equality between the sexes more complete than any which exists in Western countries today is supported by Wei Tao-min, acting director of the judicial yuan (court), the chief legal official in China in the absence of Dr. Wang Chung-hui in Europe. Mr. Wei holds that after promulgation of the law granting right of succession to women, the drift of which is almost complete, men are

as much entitled to sue their wives for divorce and ask them for support as women are entitled to sue their husbands for alimony. "The function of the court in a divorce case henceforward should be the determination of the question as to which of the two parties is wrong in the eyes of the law," said Mr. Wei. "If the wife is wrong, she should pay damages to her husband just as the husband must pay alimony if he is in the wrong."

The delay in promulgating the law granting the right of succession to women, which revolutionizes the status of Chinese women, has been caused by discussion of whether the law should be made retrospective. Mr. Wei also announced that the procurator's court, an innovation in Chinese law, the Republic's foundation, will be abolished, having been found unsatisfactory. The haen (county) court will be re-established, and made the unit of the Chinese judicial system, a move which the judicial board believes will expedite justice.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

All communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must assume no responsibility for return of unsolicited material, and will not be held responsible for the facts or opinions expressed. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Freedom of the Press"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"Freedom of the Press" is a phrase frequently heard of late, and in such uses as make it clear that its users do not all give it the same meaning. As usual, definition is necessary for right understanding.

Freedom is a much abused word. Some declare there is no freedom; others that the word stands for unrestrained license. Both applications are extreme. For one implies an absolute and arbitrary authority, the other encroachment upon natural rights of others which cannot be tolerated. Therefore both uses are to be avoided.

There is, however, perfect freedom in the law of justice, mercifully and considerably applied. And only in this sense can its true meaning be found. That is, recognition of the same consideration for others' motives and acts as one would expect and accept for one's own.

Question arises whether a different role should operate in respect of the press. Manifestly not. Encroachment upon inalienable and natural rights is intolerable for all, by individual or group.

If the daily newspaper, for instance, pours into the sacred precincts of the home a stream of sensational scandal, is it not thereby encroaching? If Sunday morning supplements with "thirty-two pages of comics" (it makes it difficult for busy parents to properly attend to religious instruction of the young, is it not a subversion? Yes, perhaps the purchaser should beware. But when the newspaper has become a virtually indispensable organ of information, has it not then assumed a public function, wherein the public has acquired certain definite rights by common law? And these rights make it altogether probable, nay, even sure, that the so-called freedom of the press will be taken in hand by the strong force of legal enactment, unless the press itself shall voluntarily reform.

Every citizen knows that the home is the fundamental unit of society—basis of commerce, state and church. And that which does violence to home interests cannot long be excused. To weigh down the youthful thought with a daily burden of villainy gathered almost from the "ends of the earth"; to drag into public view the most sacred sanctities of private and domestic life, often to the greatest distress of innocent persons; to thrust so far into the administration of criminal law as virtually to "try the case in the newspapers," and thereby seriously affect and sometimes frustrate action by the courts; to go so far toward treason as openly to "aid and abet" the criminal class in violating fundamental law; all are, in fact, acts of license which must fall first under censure of right-visiting people, and next under legal restraint. Otherwise society would be helpless.

And signs of the times are not wanting to prove the force of these statements.

Will Journalism of the United States see and heed the warning and reform at its own accord, or shall the boasted freedom of the press compel our legislators to define that freedom more exactly? That is a momentous question.

Seattle, Wash. MALCOLM HUGHES.

Dogs and Salt Water

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Please remind visitors to beaches that dogs drink sea water only out of sheer desperation!

It is so cruel to let dogs romp through the sand and salt water—and "suffer" think—to give them fresh water. Let on any visit to a beach for as far into the water as a little in a bottle and use cupped hands for a "dish"—there's always a way!

North Long Beach, Calif. V. S. M.